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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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# WANAMAKER EXPOSED

### A WORKER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE WHILE IN HOLY JOHN'S EMPLOY.

**Compelled to Sign Contracts Forswearing Legal Rights—Labors Long Hours Without Extra Pay and is Then Insulted by "Gratuitous Gifts."**

Having just arisen from a sixteen-hour sleep brought on by the generous and Christian-like treatment of holy and sanctimonious John Wanamaker in working his "deserving employes" eighteen hours a day for the last ten days (from 7.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. the next day), I think it a very appropriate time to supplement The Daily People editorial of last week regarding Wanamaker and his philanthropy, entitled "The Christmas Heathen Chinee" by giving a few facts out of the experience of one who has just finished a six-weeks' experiment with the same.

When you apply for a position you take your place in line with hundreds of other prosperous American citizens, a line which gives the lie direct to the howlers of the prosperity of the workingmen of this country. When it comes to your turn you are handed a long list of questions, which you are asked to sign. Chief among these questions are two which few of the applicants take much notice of, but which are the two most important in the list. The first is "Are you willing to join the insurance company that is connected with Wanamaker's?" They do not tell you what benefits you derive from this nor what dues you are to pay. It is sufficient to say, however, that, in a diligent search which I made while engaged there, I failed to find one person who had ever received any benefit from this insurance. You are supposed to receive a certain amount while you are sick, but if you happen to be so unfortunate as to get sick you will find yourself discharged; and, of course, will not receive any benefit from this great benevolent scheme of Mr. Wanamaker. The second is a statement that should any accident in any manner, shape or form befall you while in this sanctimonious hypocrite's employ you cannot sue him for damages for such injuries as may result from the negligence or criminal carelessness of his employes.

This shows how well this saint guards his interests on earth. Once you sign a contract with the above statement it means that should you get hurt and bring suit against "Holy John" the judge would obligingly decide that the "freedom of contract" must be upheld and throw your case out of court. Of course, you are not compelled to sign that contract. You can continue to starve, and if you have a wife and children let them starve also. You can continue to tramp the streets through slush and snow, in the winter cold and gales, or in the summer's heat looking for that will-o'-the-wisp of a job which you can never find. Of course, you can sell yourself to some other master—provided you are fortunate enought to find that other master.

"Oh, glorious Freedom that thou art,
Would thy name were never known,
For under thy sheltering care
Countless crimes committed are unknown."

This glorious "freedom of contract" is like a rainbow—you can never tell where it begins or where it ends. But to return to Wanamaker. Not satisfied with riveting this chain around you, he has another one. A few days before Christmas a sort of circular is sent to the employes, the gist of which you have seen in the advertisements in the papers, namely, telling all about how much money he "gratuitously distributed" among his employes. In this circular, which the employes are compelled to sign (I say compelled, because if you do not sign it you are immediately discharged), you are told that "if you leave or are discharged for cause on or before December 24 you will not receive your portion of this money which "we gratuitously distribute amongst our deserving employes."

There are hypocrites, but the meanest and dirtiest of all hypocrites is the religious hypocrite. Mr. Wanamaker is very religious.

One would naturally think that after eighteen hours of rushing work you would be entitled to some compensation, but no, you are charitably given a few pennies as a tribute to your deserving foolishness.

Mr. Wanamaker, in his newspaper advertisements, forgets to tell the public about the Christmas present which he also "gratuitously distributes amongst his deserving employes," but which is, of course not very welcome. That present is when you are handed your pay envelope on Christmas eve, which envelope is sufficient notice that "your services are no longer required." After you have worked for a month of three months until eight o'clock each evening without a cent extra for it, and you have willingly done it with the expectation of being kept steady, it certainly is a good Christmas present when you are handed your discharge Christmas eve. This is the reward that all capitalists give their employes when, after using their life-blood until the fountain of youth is run dry, the workers are thrown aside like the proverbial squeezed lemon. It may be, as Wanamaker says in his advertisement, that he pays extra time for the whole month of December, but I have not been able to locate the departments in which this is done. I do know that in nine out of ten departments that statement is a deliberate lie. I would not blame any employe for asking Holy John to keep his store open at night as that is the only way that they can get pay for overtime. Whether the store is open or closed the women are compelled to stay to fix up the goods and take stock, and I have heard the expression all over the store that they "would rather have the store open and get something for their work than to have the store closed and get nothing," as has often been the case. Mr. Wanamaker shows his religious training by openly violating the law which is on the statute books, and which says that seats shall be provided for employes. Religion, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and Wanamaker covers his sins by displaying around his store a sign inviting all to join the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school (of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is president). It is a very good idea of the government contractor in politics, for the good of his pocketbook, to have his wage slaves join this Sunday school of his brother capitalist-saint who will undoubtedly show them how to be meek and lowly like Him whom they are supposed to represent and be crucified likewise.

I have given but a few of the details about the way our minister and church-going John is giving his employes hell on earth and expects to boost his way into heaven. I have given my experiences as a packer but the same applies to the saleswomen and men as well. One has no idea of the unhealthiness of the packers' position unless he has had the experience. The dust arising from the straw and excelsior which is extensively used in packing is enough to choke one and does eventually cause consumption and other lung diseases. Nor is this all. Should you happen to be stationed in front of one of the many electric fans you will find yourself laid up with a cold which usually develops into catarrh. You are always working in a place far below ground where there is no possibility of nature's air penetrating, with the result that sooner or later you find yourself on a sickbed.

I have spoken mainly about Wanamaker's treatment of his employes because of my personal experience in that hell-hole and because of his well-known supposed generous treatment of his employes. Do not imagine for one moment that Wanamaker's is an exception. On the contrary. It is said to be the best in its treatment of employes. Macy's advertisement says they close early because their salespeople need the rest, which is very true. But they say nothing about the packers whom during the holiday rush they worked until two and three in the morning without much extra pay. In Seigel-Cooper's the packers did not go home for two or three days but slept on the rugs and carpets in the store. It is not necessary to go into minute details as to how they pay except to say that they make sure you will not get rich from the money they give you for working overtime. All the department stores are the same with the exception that one is worse than the other. It seems an utter impossibility to organize these workers into an organization which will resent the treatment they receive and improve the conditions under which they work. As to the salesmen and clerks in these stores, they might as well be dead. For conceit and bigotry there is no class to equal that of salesmen and clerks. While arguing with them about conditions the excuse they gave was that Mr. Wanamaker did not know how his business was run. How is this for the capitalists who claim they superintend their business and know every detail of it? These things called salesmen and clerks who parade around in high collars and creased trousers imagine themselves far superior to the average workingman. All the department stores in advertising for help during the holiday rush promised permanent positions to those who answered. How much they kept their promise one can easily find out by asking those who were laid off Christmas eve. This is the way the capitalists always keep their promises. To tell in detail all the petty annoyances to which the employes of the department stores are subjected would take up more time and space than is at present at my disposal but it is with the hope that this article will cause some of those poor, deluded mortals to stop and consider for a moment their relations with their fellow-men that it is written. There can be no improvement in the condition of the working class unless at the expense of the capitalist class and that class will never willingly allow that to happen. The salesmen and clerks will never better their condition by voting the Republican party into power thereby giving Mr. Wanamaker and his friends a chance to get fat government contracts and in case of a strike amongst his employes have that same government back up their friend John in his contracts by shooting—it is to be hoped—some common sense into the heads of these same conceited fools. For as a noted writer once said: "A wise man is a fool in his own conceit." Neither will they fare any better by giving some Democratic department store proprietor a chance to do the same as his Republican rival. The condition of these wage slaves—for that they surely are whether they receive wages or a "salary;" whether they wear a starched white shirt and collars and cuffs or a blue shirt without collars and cuffs—will only be benefited when they unite with their fellow-workingmen on the political battlefield and fight shoulder to shoulder with the bricklayer, carpenter, printer and all other classes of workingmen under the mighty emblem of labor, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party. Let us hope that before another Christmas rolls around employes of the department stores will have had sense enough to vote in a way which will make these capitalists from Republican John Wanamaker down to Tammany Nathan Strauss of Macy's, change the tone of their advertisements and instead of keeping open for the "benefit of the public and at the request of the employes" or closing "for the benefit of their salespeople" or "graciously distributing some $37,000 amongst their deserving employes," they will condescendingly and obligingly prove themselves as good Christians as they profess to be by giving their employes wages decent enough to live on and not insult them by graciously distributing amongst them that which they have so justly earned.

The Agitator.

# ORGANIZED SCABBERY

**Proof That Pure and Simple Unions Are Used For Capitalists.**

Chicago, Dec. 28.—A verdict having a significant bearing upon the right of labor organizations to maintain or assist in enforcing a boycott was rendered yesterday in Judge Vail's court, whereby George Hinchliff was awarded $22,000 damages against the members of the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association.

Hinchliff asked for $100,000 damages, which he alleged he had sustained owing to a boycott of the product of his brickyards at Hobart, Ind., on the part of the associations mentioned, in 1898.

The suit is an outgrowth of the alleged efforts of the Manufacturers' Association to control the brick industry of Chicago, which took form in April, 1898, when an agreement was reached between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association. The former was a corporation of contractors, the latter a voluntary association of brick manufacturers. Hinchliff was a member of the latter association, but was ousted, he asserts, after the agreement with the manufacturers was made.

Under the agreement, according to the evidence produced during the trial, the contractors agreed to purchase all the brick to be used by them by the allied manufacturers, and the latter agreed to sell their brick to no one but contractors belonging to the association.

An agreement as to rates at which brick might be bought is said to have been the basis of the contract. The agreement carried with it a previous agreement which had been made between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers Union, by which the association agreed to employ no non-union bricklayers, and the bricklayers agreed not to work for a contractor not a member of the association.

The bricklayers, however, had not agreed to the exclusive use of brick made by the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

In order to accomplish such an arrangement it is said that the Hod Carriers' Union was established, and the members of this union agreed not to carry mortar on any job where brick other than those made by the members of the Manufacturers' Association were used.

Hinchliff contended that he was not allowed to become a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and that under the various agreements he was unable to sell his brick, because purchasers could not get it laid.

# BOSTON ACTIVE

**Opens Lecture Season and Launches Oragnization to Promote Press.**

*Special to The Daily People.*

Boston, Mass, Dec. 22.—Section Boston opened the first of its regular Sunday evening discussion meetings last Sunday, December 21st, at headquarters, No. 1165 Tremont street. Comrade M. D. Fitzgeraid was the speaker, and his subject was "Revolutionary Socialism." It evoked considerable discussion and the attitude of Socialist sentiment as expressed to-day by the middle class, and by aspiring politicians, was critically analyzed.

The Socialist Scandinavian Cub donated $150 to Massachusetts State Executive Committee.

Comrades in and around Boston are working zealously to make the coming grand fair and entertainment in Paine Memorial Hall on January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, the biggest success ever undertaken by the party and its friends in this State. The proceeds are for the benefit of The Daily People, therefore all readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People are cordially invited to help in making it a social and financial success.

Literary Agent Frank Bohmbach announced at the regular section meeting of Section Boston that a meeting of all comrades interested in an effort to increase the circulation of the party press would be held at Room No. 1, 1163 Tremont street on Sunday morning, December 21.

In accordance with the above, an organization was effected. Frank Bohmbach was elected chairman and M. D. Fitzgerald secretary. The organization was named "Party Press Committee, Section Boston." Object, to obtain through members of the section the name and post office address of all reading rooms, clubs and associations in the city of Boston in order that active propaganda for increased circulation of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly editions of The People, as the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the United States and Canada may be at once begun. After transacting the following business the meeting adjourned to again assemble on Sunday, January 4, 1903, at 10 a. m. sharp. All members of the party in Boston are requested to attend the next meeting and offer suggestions for the furtherance of the object in view, namely, increased circulation of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People.

James F. Stevens will attend to the First, Second and Third Aldermanic districts, comprising wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, assisted by the following comrades: Michael G. Power, No. 20 Chapman street, Charleston; James Jinness, East Boston; Samuel J. Friedman, No. 226 Davis street, East Boston; Thomas F. Loring, No. 99 Chambers street, West End; John F. Horichs, No. 16 Lynde street.

Fourth Aldermanic District, wards 7, 9, 13, will be attended to by Oloff Nelson, No. 19 Edenbow street, assisted by J. Cowan Ross, No. 297 Tremont street, and Joseph J. Monaghan, No. 129 Pleasant street.

Fifth Aldermanic District, James R. Nugent, Boston Journal office, assisted by John Sansch, No. 250 Ruggles street.

Sixth Aldermanic District, Wards 11 and 25, will be organized later.

Seventh Aldermanic District, Wards 12 and 18, Carl Schleuter, No. 883 Columbus avenue.

Bernard Johnson, No. 19 East Canton and Frank Callahan.

Eighth Aldermanic District, Wards 14 and 15, Alfred Jacobson, John Strauss, Ferdinand Houtenbrink, jr., No. 19 Peter street, South Boston.

Ninth Aldermanic District, Wards 16, 20, 24, George Nelson, No. 9 Wave avenue, Dorchester, assisted by Hartig Carlsen, No. 15 Harvest street, Dorchester, and Edward A. Hartóg.

Tenth Aldermanic District will be organized by William H. Young, No. 9 Ottawa street, Roxbury.

Eleventh Aldermanic District, C. Christensou, No. 60 School street, Roxbury; Henry C. Hess, No. 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain and Frank Bohmbach, No. 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.

All members are requested to attend the meeting on Sunday, January 4th, at 10 a. m. M. D. Fitzgerald, secretary, No. 49 Roxbury street.

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The value of pure and simple unionism is well set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Labor for the State of New York. This report shows an increase in membership of 53,000 or a gain of 20 per cent. during the present year.

Wages have averaged higher in most trades this year than in any other recent year, says the report. The average quarterly wages of 71,787 skilled workmen in the building trades (embracing about one-fourth of the numerical strength of New York unions) increased from $233 in the third quarter of 1899 to $239 in 1902; while the wages of 30,543 workingmen in the iron and steel trades increased in the same period from $190 to $195.

Thus with an increase of 20 per cent. in the entire membership, there has been an increase of 2 to 2½ per cent. in wages in exceptional trades. Were the increased value of labor's product due to the intensification of labor which follows such advances and the increased cost of living computed, there is no doubt that even this slight wage increase would be more than covered by the difference in favor of the capitalist.

The trades unions are fortunate now. Comparitively "good times" assist them in gaining "advances." When the hard times coming are upon them, even these slight "gains" will be taken from them. The intensified labor and the high cost of living will remain, as they remained in Germany and England during the crisis there.

## ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

**S. L. P. Enters Muncipal Campaign With Complete Ticket.**

*Special to The Daily and Weekly People.*

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—The city convention called by Section St. Louis was held at Walahalla Hall, Sunday, December 21. The convention was opened with an address by Organizer Grupp.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, Hy. J. Poelling; vice-chairman, J. J. Ernst; secretary, George Damer; press committee, E. C. Dieckmann; seargant-at-arms, Edw. Brendel; committee on platform and resolutions, Wm. Bilsbanow, E. C. Dieckmann, Wh. Hager.

The convention suspended the regular order of business to allow Wm. Cox, of Collinsville, Ill., to address the convention.

Mr. Cox, who is a coal miner, and who was a candidate in the last election for congress in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois, ridiculed the idea that a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party would "sell out" as it often said they will. He proved conclusively that any candidate of the Republican, Democratic, Social Democratic, Allied parties, Public Ownership, Prohibition, and the so-called "Socialist Party" could not do otherwise than to carry out the dictates of the "business interests" of the capitalist class, big and little, and that these men never sold out but merely act in accordance with the interests of the capitalist class, and always against the interest of the working class.

The convention reaffirmed its allegiance to the national organization and platform, and endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only trade union that is a working class organization, and the only organization that can better the condition of the working class.

The convention also declared that it is not in favor of abolishing the Missouri House of Delegates, nor is it in favor of any change of the city charter as proposed by the business men of St. Louis, as the members of the Socialist Labor Party are perfectly aware that no change proposed by business interests can be of any benefit to the working class.

The convention also placed itself on record as taking no stock in the so-called "Reform Wave" which is now sweeping over the city, and looks upon the whole thing as a mere quarrel between the different parts of the capitalist number class over a division of the municipal spoils.

The convention expressed itself as wanting it understood that the Socialist Labor Party has no connection with the so-called "Socialist Party," and that it looks upon this so-called "Socialist Party" as an ally of the capitalist class.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Socialist Labor Party here assembled rejoice in the stand taken by the delegates of the recent national convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in so amending the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as to admit no one but wage workers, and also in their abolishing the use of a trade label.

Philip Veal, of Collinsville, Ill., also a coal miner, addressed the convention and showed how useless are such trade unions as those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and all trade unions that do not stand upon the class-conscious principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He used the various mottoes and labels hanging about the convention hall (which belong to the various pure and simple trade unions that meet in Walahalla Hall), to prove his contention.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for members of the city council. The following were nominated:

Hy. J. Poelling, hard wood finisher; J. J. Ernst, hard wood finisher; H. M. Graber, tobacco worker; Chas. Grupp, clerk; W. J. Hager, printer; F. Bomlitz, furniture worker.

The convention then endorsed the following nominations for members of the House of Delegates:

First ward, Chas. Morton; Second ward, Chas. Wippermann; Third ward, Jos. Spalti; Fourth ward, Wm. Bilsbarrow; Fifth ward, E. C. Dieckmann; Seventh ward, John Neumann; Eighth ward, George Danner; Ninth ward, Chas. Unger; Tenth ward, Carl Unshelm; Twelfth ward, C. F. Meier; Fifteenth ward, C. E. Hager; Sixteenth ward, Albert Ross; Seventeenth ward, G. A. Ross; Eighteenth ward, Barney Dulle; Nineteenth ward, Edw. Brendel; Twentieth ward, Edw. Heitzig; Twenty-first ward, John Feltman; Twenty-second ward, John Murnagham; Twenty-third ward, Wm. Culbertson; Twenty-seventh ward, Hy. Knobel.

Wm. Bilsbanow, candidate for congress, Twelfth district, at last election made a short address on the Revolutionary Principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Chairman Poelling closed by calling on the audience, asking them to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party and requesting them to read the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party—The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People—published in New York by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

# AN IMPRESSIVE S. L. P. MEETING

**OVATION GIVEN TO JAMES CONNOLLY ON EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE.**

**Representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party Gives Some of His Views on American Conditions and Draws Comparisons With Europe—His Opinion of The S. L. P.—DeLeon Repeats Prophecy Made Some Years Ago—Event a Thorough Success and Closes With Hearty Cheers.**

Impressive is the one word that will describe the James Connolly farewell mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum Annex, 15-17 East Third street, last night. Impressive not only in the size of the audience and the enthusiasm displayed, but in the revolutionary spirit and determination manifested in the speeches made and the interchange of ideas that took place between the representative countries of both the Old and New World.

James Connolly proved that he was not only a witty and eloquent expounder of Socialism, but also an observer of great philosophical depth and penetration.

His speech was replete with impressions of the capitalist and Socialist development of this country which were modestly and unostentatiously delivered.

The meeting began at 8.30 p. m., when Organizer Abelson, Frank D. Lyon, and the guest of the evening, James Connolly, ascended the platform amid prolonged cheers of the audience. Abelson in a few appropriate words introduced as the chairman of the evening Frank D. Lyon.

The chairman said that it had been Connolly's privilege to tour this country under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. He had met the rank and file of our organization, and had looked into their faces and touched their hands. He had been given an opportunity to see the S. L. P. in a campaign and could give testimony to its vitality and adherence to principle. The meeting had been called for the purpose of not only saying farewell to him prior to his departure for home, but also to give him an opportunity to state his impressions of this country and our movement. He then presented Connolly.

The representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party was received with tremendous cheers ending with a rousing tiger. Connolly said: Mr. Chairman and friends, I can hardly express the feelings with which I face an audience such as this. I regard this more as a meeting of Party members assembled to learn what I may be able to impart to them. I am not in the habit of talking to Party members or sympathizers, but to the enemy in the open, and any deficiencies in my remarks are to be attributed to this fact.

Connolly then went on to say that a short address followed by an opportunity to ask questions would bring himself and the audience into closer contact.

He had thoughts upon America, but he was not quite prepared to express them as yet. "America is far too big a proposition to take in all at once." (Laughter.) Various impressions were left on his mind by his tour, so complex as to be systematized only upon due reflection. He was too cautious a man to express opinions that upon due thought may require revision.

The first thing that strikes a greenhorn coming here is the attitude of the people themselves towards the country. The opinion is almost general that there is nothing under the sun like the United States.

This is true in a great many respects, but there are a great many things here that will require improvement. Nothing surprised him more than the absolute disregard for law that is prevalent, especially among the capitalist class. Breaking law is regarded as a common occurrence and instead of meeting with disapproval it is considered smart upon the part of those breaking it.

He attributed this spirit to what he termed lack of civic interest. This is an individualistic country and in no country elsewhere is individualism so systematically pursued, both as a theory and as a policy. Connolly thought this individualism was brought here by immigrants who came to seek their personal fortunes, regardless of the interests of the community. Individualism in Europe is restrained and not so remorselessly followed. Mutual acquaintance due to longer settlement and tradition breeds civic interest. The so-called higher classes are animated by the spirit that there are other orders that must be respected, and the ruling class act as a buffer to the capitalist class. But here capitalism is unrestrained by tradition or any other limits.

He found that this same spirit of individualistic lawlessness influenced trade unions. They were not curbed by old traditions and looked on betrayals by labor fakirs as a piece of smartness, rather than a matter calling for disapproval. Connolly cited the coal strike as an instance.

The speaker further said that he believed this country as a whole, is behind in the conception of the Class Struggle. His observations of labor men led him to believe that what was wanted was not conciliation or a broad platform that would embrace them but a narrow platform broad enough for any honest man, but too narrow for any crook to put his foot upon.

Connolly reaffirmed his belief in the policy of the Socialist Labor Party, stating that it was the only one that is likely to carry the working class to emancipation. He cited Irish political experiences to prove the fallacy of the "broad platform" theory. He cited the Land League with its cry "land for the people." "Who were the people?" Some of them believed in land nationalization; others in peasant proprietary; still others in single [illegible]. All were held together by the cry "land for the people." This phrase [illegible] them together despite government coercion and persecution. Then the government tried another [illegible] established land courts, a [illegible] some of the Land Leaguers, [illegible] whereupon dissensions followed. The land nationalizationists, the peasant proprietors, and the single taxers either condemning or approving the government measure.

Connolly said all the governments of Europe are doing the same to-day. They are dividing the "phrase mongers" and the "broad-platformers" by their Millerands and others.

Connolly said that the party that understands what it wants is the party that will win. He believed the S. L. P. is the only party in the United States that understands the economic conditions of the country and acts accordingly.

The speaker declared that capitalism had run its course. The capitalist class, he asserted, is a useless class; an excresence no longer performing a useful function.

He closed with a poem of Burne Jones, the English chartist, beginning "Come, I preach a new crusade," and ending, "Labor is lord of the earth, and we should be lords of our labor."

Questions were then asked by a Kangaroo which were willingly answered by Connolly. A collection followed.

Daniel De Leon was then introduced. He said it was typical of the Socialist Labor Party that upon Connolly's arrival there was no banquet given to welcome him; but then, as now, there was a mass meeting of the workers. The fakirs were particularly bent on banquets, giving them to fraternal delegates and others coming, going, and in-between. Banqueting is a feature of the Social Democratic Federation of England. It is an evidence that they have nothing serious to do.

The Socialist Labor Party, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, on the contrary, is not in dress parade uniform but in fatigue uniform.

De Leon thought that through Connolly some messages ought to be sent to the Socialists of Europe. He believed that Connolly should knock into their heads that they had better begin to study American conditions, of which they were crassly ignorant and failed to realize their importance. They should cease digging into abstract Socialism, for they would find that the checks upon capitalism which Connolly had spoken of, will presently be removed. They will be then pressed to the real question and stand face to face with the naked capitalism that does not yet confront them.

The speaker, in substantiation of this argument, cited the reports of Mosely and his commission to the English capitalist class, and claimed that to the extent that the European capitalists introduced things recommended therein will the European Socialists be compelled to combat American capitalism.

De Leon repeated the prophecy he made eight or nine years ago at a Cooper Union meeting, welcoming J. Keir Hardie to this country, when he declared America would be the strategic battle ground in the conflict between capitalism and Socialism. Here there is nothing to check capitalist growth. Here it has full sway and will continue to its logical conclusion.

America was consequently the country upon which the emancipation of the workers of Europe depends and which consequently must learn to know. He then dwelt upon the position of the Socialist Labor Party in this country and demonstrated that in the light of it was the only impregnable one, would, in the end, prevail. De Leon concluded his eloquent and, at times, impassioned address, amid round upon round of applause.

Chairman Lyon then introduced the next speaker of the evening, Charles H. Corregan, who was also given a hearty welcome, and who further elaborated on points made by the preceding speaker.

The meeting was marked throughout by intense interest. The audience was very much absorbed in the utterances of the speakers, and only broke their attention by spontaneous outbursts of approval when telling and inspiring points were made. The meeting closed with rousing cheers and the audience went home fully satisfied that the meeting was a success and possessed of a determination to continue the fight for the emancipation of the working class with greater energy than ever.

# THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

**The Development of Material Conditions Makes It the Grandest and Most Far Reaching One in All Human Experience.**

The material conditions, the status of development and the manner of ownership of the means of production—the modes and methods of producing and distributing the wealth necessary for human consumption—form the basis of history. It is these which, with inevitable certainty, force on revolution upon revolution, changes in governments and laws, morals and religions; it is these which cause the rise and fall of empires, nations and entire civilizations. Men and events are but secondary in the historic development. A long and silent growth and struggle, often lasting for centuries, finally culminates and forces into light a few dates and a few characters. These characters of history, reformers, are the products of their time and circumstances, who, had they been born a century or perhaps only a decade sooner or later, might, in spite of the capacities above ordinary mortals, which they seemingly possess, have lived and died unheard of.

**Man and His Destiny.**

But though man is the product of his surroundings, yet in the last analysis he has the power to shape his own destiny. He is the actor in the events, and the swiftness of the current toward progress or reaction of a nation depends upon the action of the people who compose it. In revolutionary periods man steps to the foreground and progress or reaction lies in his own hands. The economic or material development has forced on the necessity for a change in the conditions, but this change must be brought about by man; if not, institutions and morals will retrograde and often, as was the case after the fall of the Roman empire, the wheels of progress are turned backward for centuries.

**A Revolutionary Turning Point.**

At the present time we are at such a revolutionary turning point of progress. The economic evolution has brought capitalism through all phases of development—through simple individual hand production, through manufacture or organized hand production with a system of division of labor in each factory, through the competitive system of machine production to the present well equipped and organized trust, where all the work is cooperative; but by virtue of the fact that the trust is private property the products belong to the owners of the trust.

The next inevitable step forward is to convert these collectively operated means of production into collective property, so that the products may belong to the producers themselves, who will then receive the full value thereof. This implies, first, a political revolution or transfer of the control of the government from the hands of the capitalist to the working class; second, a social revolution, or a change from the system of private to that of common ownership of the means of production.

If these steps are not taken, and taken soon, it is plain, by virtue of the degenerating tendencies which are at work under capitalism, as pointed out in previous articles, that society in a short period will degenerate, and is doomed to retrogression. It is the working class and it alone that, by intelligent action, can save society and accomplish the revolutions which again place society in a condition to move forward, to grow and develop and change its morals and ethics so as to correspond with the advanced status of economic civilization.

**The Working Class and Its Capabilities**

But now, say the "labor friends" of all types, "The working people are mostly submissive, ignorant; they will not work together.' What are you going to do about it? Nobody can make them wiser. That we know, as we have tried to educate them long enough." Say the intellectuals a la Kautsky reaction: "We must have a long and gradual work of physical and moral regeneration of the laboring class." Says the middle class a la Populists, Prohibitionists, Social Democrats and various other reformers: "The emancipation of the working class, if it ever shall come, must come from above. We, by our superior knowledge and position in society, are destined to free society and all the miserable, low and ignorant ones into the promised Canaan on earth, otherwise known as the Brotherhood of Man.'"

That says the Socialist Labor Party: It says: "The emancipation of the working class must be the intelligent work of the working class itself or, to quote the words of the great revolutionary philosopher, 'He who desires to become free must himself strike the blow.'"

We know it to be true that the degenerative forces of capitalism are at work and that masses of the proletariat are retrogressing. We know that the majority is ignorant of scientific learning, of literature, of poetry, of art and, in short, of everything that is generally classed under the heading, "Education." We know that the workers are vastly too submissive and are easily duped into the shambles of capitalism. We know all this only too well, and yet, to us, this is not the whole perspective which the modern working class presents.

We look about us, not at each individual worker but at the whole class as an industrial class, and what do we behold? The working class as a useful, active, industrious class. It produces not only its own maintenance but everything that goes to make up modern civilization, and, furthermore, the maintenance of the entire mass of people who are not engaged in useful production. It is the only portion of society, as it is now organized, that is not in some degree parasitic. On the other hand it is itself thickly beset with parasites.

If we look on the twentieth century world's wonders we can but marvel at the wonderful industrial intelligence of the class that has produced them all—the working class.

To-day we see lakes and rivers spanned by the most magnificent bridges. To-day we can rush from one part of the country to the other at a speed of sixty to eighty miles an hour. A trip to Europe on a modern steamer involves less danger than did a trip from Philadelphia to Boston in the days of "our fathers." The skyscrapers to-day would probably make the tower of Babal look insignificant. In electricity man has harnessed one of the most powerful forces of nature, which has not only given us the electric car and the automobile and a great motive power, but also, what is more wonderful yet, the telegraph and the telephone and kindred inventions.

Wealth production in itself is not the least wonderful of the modern wonders. The way in which the workers can bring forth the treasures of nature from field and mine and produce the various necessities in mills and factories is indeed marvelous. In thus thinking over the modern wonders ought it not to strike us that the class, whose work all this is, must necessarily be an intelligent class? The class that not only keeps the machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion but also has erected, invented and improved it all, along with every other structure in the nation; this class must be exceptionally intelligent, diligent, brave, progressive, active and industrious.

**Working Class Awakening.**

That sufficient mental capacity, physical force and moral courage exist among the members of the working class there can be no doubt. The only question is to awaken that class to use it for its own emancipation. How is this possible? Assuredly not by "educating" the workers to "stick" to something of which they ought long ago to have found out that the more they "stick" the worse off will be their condition! Assuredly, not by a long process of "moral and physical regeneration" against which all the forces of the present system are at work! Assuredly not by gathering them in the folds of a leader or a group of philanthropists who are to lead them into the promised land, and who generally end by betraying them or else the whole winds up a mere fizzle. The worst thing about the working class, however, is that each new scheme, doomed to failure from the outset, ultimately works great discouragement both among the leaders (if they are ignorantly honest), and among the workers who are duped; and, hence, each new failure makes still greater cause for "education, regeneration and moral elevation" and new "leading" into "the new Jerusalem."

**Class-Consciousness.**

There is but one thing lacking to the members of the working class and it alone is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to teach and inspire, namely, class consciousness. When the workers have learned that they belong to a different economic class in society than that to which the capitalists belong; when they have learned that these two classes have interests which are diametrically opposed; when they understand that the capitalist class is a parasitic class that derives its very livelihood and all the luxuries in which it revels, together with the means to carry on this exploitation of the workers from the working class itself; when they furthermore learn that, as they are the immense majority and possess the ballot they have the power in their hands to remove the capitalist class from its position as ruler and exploiter as soon as they have become intelligently organized to do so; when the workers have learned this, then the intelligence which they as a class manifest in the production of wealth will be utilized also to awaken their class and to agitate for its emancipation from wage slavery. Their diligence and perseverance will then be used in the organization of the working class.

The bravery which it takes to face almost continuous death in field, factory and mine will stand them well in hand when they have to meet the numerous foes of the working class and face the abuses which are always heaped upon the advocates of any progressive movement.

Progressiveness, activity and industry are all characteristics that will be most useful for the workers when, inspired by the feeling of class consciousness, they shall direct all these forces against their oppressors and toward their own emancipation from the wage slavery to which they are now subjected.

**The Historic Mission of the Working Class.**

It is the mission of the working class to free itself from wage slavery. When this is accomplished and it receives the full product of its labor, and that only, all exploitation will disappear, as an inevitable result. In this way the mission of the working class ultimately becomes the mission of humanity. It is thereby readily seen that the mission which the working class is destined to fulfil in history is the grandest and most far reaching that an economic class has ever had to accomplish. Therefore the Socialist movement—the movement toward the awakening and organizing of the working class—is also the greatest movement in all history. Hence it follows as a natural consequence that upon the revolutionary force of to-day, i. e., upon the Socialist Labor Party, rests a greater responsibility than ever in all history rested upon an advance guard of progress.

The coming revolution is bound to reach such magnitude that any failure would mean a disaster unequaled in history. The movements of modern capitalism are so rapid, the power of the capitalist class is so great, its resources so plentiful, its hatred of the working class so intense, and the jealousy with which it watches every move of the working class toward its emancipation so keen that there is a greater danger than ever before in history of the revolutionary movement being diverted from its goal.

Realizing this danger, the members of the Socialist Labor Party have developed a most wonderful scent for discovering the betrayers of the working class, both within and without the movement. They have become suspicious in the opinion of those who do not realize the dangers to which such a movement is subject, to an excessive degree of even the so-called friends who come in sheep's clothing; and sometimes they may even appear "abusive" to the innocents who think that they can usher in the "millenium" by mutual love and admiration and especially by expending as much as possible of it on their enemy.

**Working Class Struggles—Capitalist Brutality.**

However, when we review the history of the rise of the working class and the struggles—indeed, petty skirmishes as compared with the final one—in which the working class already has had to engage with the capitalist class, it is plain to us that a revolutionary uprising is not a love match, nor is a revolutionary organization a school for the exchange of compliments and admiration. On the other hand, it is a place for watchfulness, keen foresight, an uncompromising attitude and strength of character.

In every conflict between the working class and the capitalist class the latter has been merciless. If a worker wishes to know, and each and every one should know, what the capitalist class is capable of if its interests are hampered by the workers, he ought to become familiar with the history of the butchery that followed the working class insurrection of 1848 in France, and the fearful carnage which followed the downfall of the Paris Commune in 1871, when the hyena-like feeling of capitalism took revenge by murdering 30,000 men, women and children of the working class in cold blood after the last barricade had fallen.

Turn again to our own country and learn what methods our capitalist "managers of industry" follow in case of labor troubles. To "settle" every strike of any magnitude of late years the militia and the regular troops have been most useful handmaids of capitalism. A few broken skulls and a few murdered strikers and other citizens are apt to make "those presumptuous workers reasonable" and at least ready to "arbitrate" the matter; of course, with the capitalists and their hirelings as the "arbitrators."

**The Class Struggle Civil War.**

A class struggle or revolutionary movement means nothing less than Civil War. This war may be carried on by bullet or ballot, speech or pen, the substance is the same—War. It is of little avail to "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace!" Therefore the rules of war at the only applicable regulations and should be strictly carried out.

In war it may be wise to respect the enemy as a mighty opponent, but it would be extremely unwise to lay down arms and try by flattering words, a sweet countenance and brotherly love to convert him to one's own way of thinking. He would be sure to take advantage of the loss of time and make victory his all the quicker.

In war there can be no compromise with the enemy. Each seeks to gain the points of advantage and exclude the other. Warring factions can tolerate no go-betweens, no spies, no friends and admirers of all sides and all humanity, no faintheartedness, nor any of the various beatitudes of the sentimentalists.

**The Fatuity of the Social Democracy.**

Realizing all this the Socialist Labor Party grows impatient, aggressive, intolerant at the very thought of the Social Democracy. What is it about? To what terrible disaster is it leading the working class? Does its leaders realize that they are playing with an explosive that at any time may ignite in their hands? Are they too stupidly ignorant to understand it, or are they for present gain foolhardy enough to say with King Louis XVI, "After me the Deluge!"

To gather an indefinite number of individuals without even a semblance of an organization or an iota of control one over the other, with every State, every individual having a right to do as they please and then imbue them with partial revolutionary ideas and rebelliousness can in the least be called foolhardy recklessness.

In a case of conflict with the capitalists they would be no better than a mob; they might be both an aggressive and a brave mob, but a mob nevertheless, and a mob can never conquer the political power of a nation, much less carry out the Socialist programme of taking over the means of production as collective property and operate them collectively.

However, the Social Democracy has a great virtue, though that virtue is its greatest fault. When we take it into consideration we loose all fear of any pending danger as a result of its rising to such a height that it might conquer the political power and hence have to engage in a real conflict with the capitalists. We know too well that it can never hold together long enough on account of this fault, which is so great that it becomes a virtue, namely, the innate tendency of the Social Democracy toward fusion and compromise. This tendency is bound in a very short time to lead the Social Democratic party to destruction or, at least, divest it of every seemingly revolutionary feature, and when this is done it will be no hard task to convince the workers who are inspired by class consciousness and are imbued with the revolutionary feeling that their place is in the Socialist Labor Party.

**The Duty of the Socialist Labor Party.**

To teach class consciousness to the workers is therefore the duty of the Socialist Labor Party. When the workers once become class conscious their vision becomes clear, their duty to themselves and their class becomes well defined and strongly felt, their actions uncompromising and defiant, and their work of educating and organizing their fellow workers one of pleasure and love.

When the workers thus become class conscious, uncompromising and defiant they may also become imbued with the most noble and kindhearted sentiment for the sufferings of the members of their class and there is no danger of their losing balance and being sidetracked by reforms.

Therefore in class consciousness, and in it alone, can there be any question of "moral and physical regeneration of the working class," and as seen this can far more properly be called an awakening of the class to an understanding of its own interest.

Olive M. Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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# THE MIDDLE CLASS

**How the Department Stores, the Chain System Stores and the Mail Order Houses Are Ruining It.**

Life may be defined as changes of matter in time. Energy and matter are all present and everlasting. They can never be destroyed, but they ever change. Changes are always in this sense improvements, and must be improvements, they cannot move in a backward direction.

However, changes are never voluntary, they always follow a struggle, a struggle of the old to remain as it is. The higher combined atoms of matter, giving rise to living forms, struggle fiercer to retain their forms; and the higher the development the fiercer the struggle.

Thus it is with the middle class; it must go, to give way to a better and more improved form, but it struggles fiercely and dies very hard.

The above laws of change and evolutionary development are the causes that are bringing down the middle class and the following are the visible means:

**The Department Store.**

Represents the small storekeeper as a man physically perfect and the department store is the capitalistic sword that cuts off his right hand and right foot, and you have an illustration of the relation. With unlimited capital to handle all goods that can be sold, with plenty of space to display them, with well chosen central localities and stupendous advertising, they draw and hold all the best of the trade.

The number of such stores is increasing. The trade done by them is continually increasing. As we know that the purchasing power of the working class is not increasing, we can see that the increased trade comes through crushing out the small trader.

Of course the little fellows made futile efforts to retard the development of such stores. In Chicago, a few years ago, they held a pow-wow to consider what should be done to save their necks from the noose. Somebody suggested appealing to the legislature to have a law passed forbidding a merchant to handle more than one line of goods. This proposition raised a howl of protest from the little fellows who can, only with difficulty, keep their heads above water by trying to sell side lines. What, prohibit the druggist from selling cigars? How shall he pay his gas bill? Prohibit a dry goods man from selling shoes? How shall he manage to pay his rent? So they talked, each according to his own particular material interest and the result was that the whole talking match amounted to nothing but wind.

It is actually painful to watch the dying struggles of this fast disappearing class, in trying to hold their own against the progress of the department store.

Where a department store spends $5,000,000 yearly in advertising, the little fellow tries to capture the trade by distributing every three or four months, a couple of thousand circulars, at 75 cents per. Where a department store puts in as an attraction a $40,000 dress, a $50,000 painting, a $100,000 clock or a band of music and a theatrical entertainment, the puny rival tries to attract attention with a mechanical doll that shakes its head and costs about $225, and many cannot afford anything nearly so expensive.

**The Chain of Stores.**

The department store is some twenty years old and the small man has learned to resign himself to it. The very small have been driven into the ranks of the wage workers and have become insurance collectors, salesmen, clerks, or have joined the army of the unemployed. Those who still manage to hang on to their little business must be content to make $25 a week where they formerly made $50 and be thankful for that.

But during the past five years a new terror has sprung up so near his home and so suddenly, as to take the little fellow's breath away. This is the chain of stores, unknown a few years ago but now rapidly assuming gigantic proportions. A New York grocery concern is said to own 120 grocery stores in the city and vicinity. The United Cigar Stores Company owns a chain of stores in all the large cities and is adding new ones every week. A shoe concern owns over forty shoe stores here. A drug corporation operates over twenty drug stores. The Meat Trust is contemplating the establishment of a chain of retail butcher shops all over the country. A few big restaurant companies have chains of restaurants in every large city. And so it is in all the various branches of trade. Where does their trade come from? Certainly, not from increased consumption or increased purchasing power.

The Cigar Stores Company recently opened a store uptown for which they are said to pay $40,000 yearly rent. They will get their business at the expense of the neighboring retailers whose dying wail can be heard through the press at the present time.

The above mentioned grocery concern lately opened a store in Yonkers, where they are said to have taken in $2300 on the first two days, at the expense of the Yonkers grocers, of course.

As an illustration of the relentless manner in which the middle class are being driven to the wall, may be cited a case of which the writer has personal knowledge, one which is by no means unusual. W owned a grocery store in the upper West Side of New York city, doing therein a fairly good business. The next corner was rented by the grocery concern and in four months W's business was not paying expenses. He sold out at auction for $3500 and opened a store on the South Side of Brooklyn, and was doing well, when, lo! in six months, the same concern (which always has men on the lookout for likely places) opened up in the next block, ruining him again. W Tried it again but failed, and finally gave up business with but $800 left of his former thousands. After a while he got a job driving a baker's wagon at $14 a week, which he lost after three months. Following a long period of idleness he got another driver job at $11 a week. Losing this job he was compelled to take to driving a milk wagon at $7 and two months later he committed suicide.

**Mail Order Houses.**

The keeper of the country general store thought himself secure from the department store and the chain of stores. Of course a certain number went shopping in the city on special occasions, but he didn't care much for that. But now he finds himself up against the same sort of proposition as his city friend, only in a slightly different form.

This is the big mail order house which is of late assuming colossal proportions. One concern of this kind in Chicago is reputed to be doing a business of $35,000,000 a year entirely with farmers and dwellers in small towns, of course, at the expense of the country general store. Even the press itself is not exempt from the law of concentration as the acquiring of a chain of newspapers by certain interests is one of the latest developments in that direction.

Thus the onward march of capitalist development is fast eliminating the small trader as well as the small farmer and small manufacturer and the small publisher. And the poor benighted reactionists of the disappearing middle class, howl and struggle against the inevitable, as though they could stay its progress.

They would be expending their energy to some purpose if instead of wasting it, as they do, in that manner, they would join hands with the working class who are fighting under the banner of the S. L. P. for the establishment of the Socialist Republic. But in view of the way in which man's petty material interests dominate his actions, this cannot be expected of those who are still members of the middle class and are filled with that false hope of surviving as such.

Only the very few who are more intelligent that the rest will do so. But those driven into the ranks of the proletariat should know and must be made to know, that in joining hands with the forces of the Socialist Labor Party, for the overthrow of capitalism, lies their only hope of attaining decent conditions of life.

V. H. K.

New York, December 22.

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The value of capitalist opinion is seen in the following from a morning paper: "John W. Bates, one of the committee of railroad men which came to this country from England about two years ago to study methods of operation on American roads, is again visiting the United States, and staying at the Holland House. Mr. Bates is connected with the London and Southeastern Railroad. He said: 'When I came here a year ago last summer the thing that impressed me most deeply was the wonderful atmosphere of New York. The city's air was clean. It was like champagne. To get out into the sunlight was an incentive to go at things with animation. I said to myself: "Here is the solution of the problem. It is the atmosphere. It is a stimulant all the time. No wonder the Americans work like madmen." Then I thought of dingy London, with its fogs and its depressing atmosphere and its dirt. I must, however, revise my opinion. This time I find the New York air as dirty as London's, if not even dirtier. I find the atmosphere clogged and choked with dirt and soot and smoke. Really I have felt quite at home. At the same time I have seen no diminution of industry. Therefore I must find some other cause for the great activity and strenuous energy of the American.'"

"The great activity and strenuous energy of the American" is due to capitalist pressure. Economic circumstances, aided by an intermixture of races and great natural resources, have forced the American to become what he is. Economic circumstances are forcing the Englishmen and Germans to "work like madmen," too, despite their favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

The free traders are preparing to fish in troubled waters. Speaking at the tariff reform dinner on the 19th inst., Josiah Quincy said: * * "There are many signs that we have reached the crest of the wave of prosperity, and that we can profitably prepare for industrial and financial conditions under which men's minds will be more open to other than immediate money making considerations." The residents of Free-Trade England must be very open-minded as they are enjoying (?) such industrial and financial conditions there. Perhaps Josiah will find this a favorable time to teach them "tariff reform."

When Rockefeller stocked his private preserves at public expense, he did as he has always done in the industrial phase of his career. His appeal is likely to be so decided that he will logically be permitted to continue to do so in other phases.

# SCHENECTADY'S LABOR TROUBLES

### HISTORY OF THE STREET RAILWAY BOYCOTT AND THE POTTER CASE.

**The Peltroonery of Pure and Simpledom and the Corruption of the Social Democrats on Exhibition—Mr. Emmons and "Our" Days.**

Schenectady is at present looked upon as a hotbed of Radicalism, and the working class of the United States is watching its actions.

In the General Electric Company's works, the general manager's time is mainly taken up with conferences with committees from the various shops in the works, for the purpose of settling differences and, as the works are rushing now, Mr. Emmons generally gives in to the committees' requests. Organizations are rampant all over the works, and there is great glee at the power of "organized labor," while in reality it only shows the first step toward class solidarity, and even that is misunderstood. The S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. are doing good work, to the end that the workers here will know where their class interest lies.

Since the strike at the General Electric works in May last, Schenectady has had two sensations—the Street Railway boycott and the Potter expulsion case, both of which have caused considerable stir among the workers here.

Regarding the boycott mentioned above, it would appear that, in spite of its being heralded far and wide by the press, indorsed by the Trades Assembly of Albany, after action on the matter by the Trades Assembly here, regarding that action, the president of Schenectady Trades Assembly, Mr. H. V. Jackson, speaking to a reporter of The Schenectady Daily Gazette, said "that this boycott was going to be pushed to the end, and that there was going to be seventy carry-alls in the streets to meet the demands of the public." From the first day of this so-called "boycott" to the present time the "seventy carry-alls" have not put in an appearance, and they seem to be only a part of the florid imagination with which Mr. Jackson is endowed, for after the boycott was declared off, when asked about it, Mr. Jackson said "that there was none, but the press had said that there was a boycott on their own responsibility." In reply to the question "Had the Building Trades Council declared the boycott?" Mr. Jackson also said "That he never attended the meetings of the Building Trades Council, and he could not say."

Mr. Jackson, being president of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, must be aware of the fact that his Trades Assembly, together with at least half of the trades unions in this city, endorsed by resolutions the placing of the boycott, and yet Mr. Jackson "did not know"! Wondrous man! Anyway, by the way the boycott terminated, it would appear that the Building Trades Council was the organization that insisted on the boycott; but, be that as it may, it was a glorious "fizzle" from begining to end. The working class here have had a beautiful lesson if they can only see it.

One significant thing in connection with this boycott can be noted. During the first few days of the boycott, the trolley cars were filled to nearly their usual capacity, and it was noticeable that a great proportion of the passengers were clerks in the General Electric Companies' offices, many of whom do not use the cars going to and from the works. These superior people, who think they own the G. E. works, and incidently the earth, thought it well that they should show that they had nothing in common with the "common workingman," forgetful of the fact that they are in the same boat as the common workingman," their labor being subject to precisely the same conditions as any other wage slave.

The position of the pure and simplers in this matter is in no wise any better than the above mentioned Intellectual (?) scabs, for the pure and simplers, with their usual dense ideas, muddled and fogged by the training in the "Gompersian School of Scabbery," fail to realize that there is no difference between a one horse notion store, a bakery, and a public necessity such as a street railway is, just as their labor fakirs failed to realize the difference in New York city when they advocated the boycotting of the beef trust recently.

The latest sensation here is the Potter case, and here we have still one more proof that the capitalist class never miss an opportunity to try and crush labor organizations, for here we see them using every effort to carry out their purpose, in which they are aided by the press, who print their "bluffs" with great headlines to scare the weak ones of the working class, as is shown by the following clipping from the Schenectady Daily Gazette of December 5.

#### "Potter Gets Injunction!

**Supreme Court Issues Order Restraining Painters' Union from Enforcing Decree of Expulsion Against Guardsman—Made Answerable by President Sheffer.**

**"Justice Howard Grants Decree, Pending Further Developments Potter Must Be Treated by Union as Member Thereof and Granted a Card Therein, Under the Terms of Injunction."**

The class-conscious worker, who knows his position and is guided by the light of Socialism, is not to be scared or fooled by such bluffs.

So far the Potter case has not taken on any serious aspect other than that the Painters' and Decorators' Union have refused to reinstate Potter as a member, and so far as the painters and decorators are concerned, there seems to be a lovely muddle, as the president of that union, Mr. Sheffer, says, "Potter never had a journeyman's card, was never recognized as other than an apprentice, that he had never paid in his initiation fees, nor dues; that Potter, having sworn in his statement that he has worked for a year for two dollars per day when the scale is $2.40 per day, is liable to expulsion for that alone," and so the game goes on, so after the usual frothing at the mouth by the pure and simplers, the whole affair will die away, until pretty soon some of these same pure and simplers will awaken to the fact that they are again face to face with their fellow unionists on strike, and when the "good unionists" in blue have either compelled their fellow unionists to submit to the terms offered by the capitalists, or have shot a few of the strikers full of holes, then they will stupidly ask: "How did it all happen?" No wonder that such creatures as Gompers, Mitchell, and the rest of the grafters hold their positions of ease, mouthing about "harmony" when it is impossible, crying "Peace, Peace!" when there is none, nor can there be under the present system. Well may the Socialist Labor Party seem, in the eyes of such as hearken to the labor fakirs, to be "narrow," "intolerant," and "too radical," for trusting to the men who betray them whenever it pays to do so; the pure and simplers cannot understand the basic principles from which emancipation from wage slavery must spring, viz., class-consciousness and solidarity with political as well as economic action.

As a sample of the way the pure and simple protect their own interest, just one case may be cited. Some time ago, when the present president of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, Mr. H. V. Jackson, was accused of stealing the funds of his union, the pure and simplers stood by him, and instead of punishing Jackson, or whoever the guilty ones were, they accepted a mortgage on some old junk that Jackson had stored away. Meanwhile a member of the investigating committee, who investigated the case, stated "That Jackson did not use the money, but refuses to say who did."

Just recently, this same Jackson has been afflicted with "Socialism" (it may well be imagined what kind), and as a result he was in the recent election the nominee for Member of Assembly. On the same ticket were two others of the same kind as Jackson: J. Crane Schermerhorn for police commissioner, and Charles W. Shaw for Alderman. Both these men scabbed it when they had the strike in the General Electric works in May last, when both union and non-union men went out. Such is the "broadness" of the S. D. P. Such men as these are considered "fit representatives" of the working class! True it is, that they are "good and fit representatives" of the S. D. P., born as it was in fraud and deception and maintained by all the crooked tricks and cheats that only tricksters and cheats know and use. Yet, with all their slimy foulness, their lies and "kow-towing" to the other capitalist parties, as well as their loud protests of being "the only true union labor man's party, the S. D. P. cut a sorry figure here in the last election. They did not get half the votes the S. L. P. did, and the prospects were rather better this year than it will be in the future. The S. L. P. will take care of that.

Poor Social Debauchery! Despised by the S. L. P., hated by the unionists, their position is indeed pitiful, and the outlook for the needful meal tickets for ex-Insurance Agent, Lawyer Job Harriman, and ex-Rev. Pulpitpounder Vail, is very slim, for if they do not "deliver the goods" there will be a falling off of the financial aid given them by the Republican and Democratic parties, and just while this is happening, the position of the S. L. P, as the only party of the working class is being made clear, the party that has clear and well defined lines, that hesitates not to shock the wrong ideas that have been inculcated into the working class through a long line of instruction by parent, school teacher, parson, press, political humbug, and labor fakir, and even the hidebound trades unionist is beginning to understand that the Socialist Labor Party and its economic right arm, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, have got some other mission than that of "union wreckers."

The agitation here by the section and the S. T. & L. A. local has been energetic, the whole, particularly when you consider the make-up of the working class in this city, for they are almost completely in the grasp of the pure and simple unions, with the usual result of the teachings in such unions, going each election time to the ballot-box and voting that their masters shall still rob them, that their children shall have to be at work in the factory, when they should be at school, and that they, the proud American citizens, shall be "free and independent," even though that "freedom" shall consist of the choice to either work at whatever price their labor will bring in the open market, or starve; the freedom to tramp from one city to another, glad to have the chance to exchange one master for another. On the other hand, it is only in the S. L. P. and the unions of the S. T. & L. A. that the workers are taught what class-consciousness means, when put into action at the ballot-box.

The capitalists know and act according to their class interests. Well were it for the working class if they knew their position only half as well as do the capitalists. True it is that Trades Unionism of the pure and simple style is nearing the end. That fact is foreshadowed by the ever increasing development of machine tool of which there is no lack of instances here in the two main industries of this city, viz., the American Locomotive works and the General Electric works, where there is a never ending improvement of the machine, with a corresponding displacement of human labor, and while this displacement may not be apparent on the surface, owing to the number of men who find employment at these two plants, yet many of these same men have been forced to leave their homes to look for work elsewhere, owing to the small manufacturer having either gone out of business or having secured some labor saving tools, thereby "freeing labor."

Mr. G. E. Emmons, the general manager of the General Electric works, is credited with saying, "With regard to trades unions, it is their day now, but ours is coming."

In this Mr. Emmons is doubly wrong, for in the first place, it cannot be the "trades unions day" now, inasmuch as in spite of the boast "that trades unions keep up the wages," the fact is demonstrated right here in this city, that they do not even hold their own. The increased cost of living and the wages paid now, in comparison to the cost of living and the wages paid in this city ten years ago, is ample proof of that. As to Mr. Emmons' other statement, that "our day" is coming, he is in error also; "our day coming" implies the crushing out of the trades union movement, and while it is conceded that the crushing of the labor movement is part of the aims of the capitalists, it is also a sure thing that that very act will drive the working class into an awakening to their position and political power, and the very means whereby the capitalist class expects to obtain relief will be their undoing. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad"; or as did the Philistines in the old Bible days, when they thought they had Samson "where the hair was short," they, the Philistines, went down to destruction along with Samson; but the work of the Socialist Labor Party is to see to it, that the working class is not in the position of the blind Samson, that when the day of destruction of the capitalist system comes, that the working class will see clearly and act in accordance with their class interests.

When the day comes it will be our day, the worers' day, not the day Mr. Emmons must have had in mind, for the proletaire will be on top and will then be able to enjoy the full fruits of his labor.

Press Committee,
S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

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For the last ten years the letter carriers of the country have been clamoring for more pay. During that time at every session of Congress a bill in their interest has been introduced but has never passed both houses.

The organization of the carriers' is connected with the "great" American Federation of Labor, and at the last session of Congress a committee from the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Congressional Committee having postal matters in charge, Congressman Loud, of California, the chairman of the committee, opposed the carriers' bill on the ground that it would increase the already large deficit in the department. It is said that he snubbed the committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor, which proclaims that politics are of no interest to a working class organization as such, determined to be revenged on Loud. A candidate "acceptable to labor" was nominated against Loud and elected by an overwhelming majority. The American Federation of Labor did it! the carriers did it! has been the triumphant cry ever since. Now comes announcement that Loud is to be appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, a position in which he will have more control over the destinies of the letter carriers than when he was in Congress.

The Administration is against any increase of expenses in the Post Office Department, that is, increase of salaries to employes. Loud was made to bear the brunt of an attack that should have been directed against the Administration; that is granting the correctness of the American Federation of Labor tactics. Having served as "scapegoat" he now gets his reward, and the American Federation of Labor still has its "victory" to win.

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Jerome tried the impossible task of taking his capitalist horses to the water and making them drink at the Canfield trough. Jerome should learn that the animals have more strength and sagacity than he, and that they do not intend to expose their gambling proclivities for such as he.

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In a communication from W. S. Corbin, secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, he says that a section of the Party has just been organized in Brantford, and preliminaries toward organizing two sections are under way. Conditions in Canada at present are conducive to the propagation of class conscious Socialism, and the party there is putting forth every effort to educate the wage workers to unite for the overthrow of the system that enslaves them.

The Weekly People is the official organ of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party. Subscriptions to it come in steady from the Canadian agents and other comrades. Good work for the Monthly People is also being done in the Dominion.

## TIMELY OBSERVATIONS.

The so-called Socialist papers that champion the so-called "Socialist" party afford interesting reading just now. Interesting because one can see how little their editors know of socialism and the opinion they have formed of the intelligence of the working class.

In these papers the misery of the workers is told in touching language; the suffering of the working women, the privations of the children in the factories, the exposure of the men in the mines and on the railroads, the gloom of the tenement—all these are eloquently portrayed. The picturings usually wind up with some such exclamation as: "Workers, how long will you stand it?"

No effort is made at teaching economies or Social science. Nothing but phrases, empty phrases.

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One may go over issue after issue of such papers without ever learning that there is such a thing as the capitalist system. That under this system the worker is the same as any other merchandise. That machinery, lowers the price of goods through the increase of their plentifulness, due to the increased productivity of labor. That wages, or the share of labor's product that labor is allowed to keep, must become ever smaller. That without the ownership of the machinery of production, labor cannot arrest its decline. That to get possession of that machinery labor must conquer the public powers on an uncompromising, class conscious, revolutionary Socialist platform.

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These alleged Socialist papers leave the reader entirely in the dark as to the cause of the trouble and its remedy. They leave their readers to act like the woman, who, when told that her husband was suffering with a severe pain, ran off to the druggist and bought him a purge, to find when she got back that the husband had a toothache.

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Because of the existence of misery in society it doesn't follow that the victims will embrace socialism. Suffering does not necessarily teach a man its cause. True, his condition should make him listen to sense, but it does not of itself supply the sense. All the harrowing tales that might be told do not explain why socialism must come. To go about and stick one's fingers into the sores of people only serves to make them realize their sufferings all the more keenly, but it does not explain why they suffer, nor does it teach socialism. Only harm is done by such papers. Their empty phrases make it all the harder for their dupes to understand the real thing when it is presented.

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These papers proceed on the idea that the wage workers have no reasoning powers. Following in the steps of the yellow journals they dish out "bright" sayings, satirical squibs on the present system, exposures of capitalist politicians and other "spicy" things.

The fake Socialist, ignorant of economics, naturally concludes that the subject is "too dry" and too hard to be understood by his readers. Everybody is not a Socialist, he argues, and consequently would not care to read scientific articles on the subject. Such reasoning is upside down. It is the Socialist who has the least need for scientific articles on the subject, while such articles are just what are needed by the non-Socialists. Only the Socialists can profit by the light articles of criticism. They have the knowledge necessary to appreciate them.

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As there is no royal, i. e., easy road to learning, so there is no "socialism at a glance." To understand the subject it must be studied.

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"We want something now." How often that phrase greets the ears of the S. L. P. man who endeavors to drive home to pure and simple trades unionists the truths of uncompromising socialism that demands nothing LESS than the overthrow of capitalism.

Over and over again events in their own trades have demonstrated to these workingmen that their attempts to accomplish "something now" accomplish nothing. Organizations founded on the belief that something can be gained now, being based on a fundamental error, never can accomplish anything. Only that organization that demands the emancipation of the worker can accomplish something now. The capitalists seeing in such an organization their final doom will endeavor to delay its advent by yielding considerations. Such concessions, however, will not deter the Socialists from their purpose for one moment.

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It is a historic fact that slaves cannot free themselves so long as they do not know who and what is the tyrant that oppresses them. The bulk of the wage slaves in the country to-day do not know who the real tyrant is. To fight the trusts, railroads, and all such things, believing them to be the tyrants while upholding capitalism, is the same as if the colonists had taken the colonial governors for the tyrants and had upheld King George. The tyrant at that time was British rule, the tyrant to-day is capitalism.

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John Rockefeller, Jr., told his Sunday-school that there are many men to-day who are torturing Christ anew. Taking this to mean that these men are guilty of moral trangressions, we are led to ask, could this observation on the young man's part have been induced by undue introspection?

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The New Jersey State House has been found to be constructed of "iron" beams made of wood. In a system like capitalism, which encourages food adulterations of all sorts and palms off shoddy for cloth and pasteboard for leather, "iron" beams made of wood may be new, but they are not surprising.

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"Prosperity in Pittsburg" is a capitalist heading of the account of the large holiday spending in the Smoky City. Who the spenders are is not stated. Perhaps they include the dead and injured among the mill workers, due to the horrible accidents for which Pittsburg is noted.

## SOCIALISM UPHELD

**By the Utterances of Capitalist Pulpiteers, Police Officials and Publishers.**

The Socialist contention that modern capitalism is a murderous system, and that the pulpit is an apologist for the same system, was unconsciously substantiated by the Boston Post, in a recent issue. Speaking editorially on the coal question, the Post says:

"The great increase in the death rate in Boston last week is directly attributable to the lack of fuel for domestic use. The effect is felt mainly among the poor, who are more susceptible because of insufficient nourishment. The high prices of food and the difficulty of getting coal have brought a large part of our population into a condition where they are an easy prey to the diseases which flourish in cold and destitution."

Thus, from the mouth-pieces of capitalism, issues forth the indictment of capitalism as being a murderous system. But plainer still to the understanding is the above editorial's unconscious exposure of the clerical fallacy that suffering, sickness and death are attributable to "God's will."

The ancients of old used to have their slaves believe that suffering and misfortune were evils that were attributable to certain bad gods. Each bad god possessed the power to work a certain evil upon human beings. Those of us who have read ancient religious worship, will remember the various means employed by the ancients to appease the wrath of their bad gods. Of course, such a form of religious worship as then existed, was but an institution of the ruling class of that time, who employed such methods, in order to keep the lower classes in a state of meek submission to the "will of the gods" (as no doubt was the expression then in vogue, as taught by the classes and believed by the masses). While we have a new form of religious worship to-day, yet we still possess many characteristics of the old, and one of them is, the teaching of the clerical apologists for capitalism, that our sufferings and misfortunes are attributable to the will of God. So far the masses have believed, or at least those of the masses who have "eyes, yet see not, ears, yet hear not." To such a fallacy the Socialist replies: "Not God's will, but capitalism's will!" Continuing further, the Socialist says: "If you would maintain your one God is always good and merciful, why also hold him responsible for the evils that are done?"

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Captain Dugan of the Boston bureau of criminal investigation, reported last week that 576 watches had been pawned in a preceding twenty-four hours, a number 300 greater than ever before in the history of the bureau. Captain Dugan also noticed an increasing number of other personal effects in the pawnshops, and is inclined to lay it to the high price of coal.

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Another indictment of capitalism.

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This, too, culled from the Boston Post, a capitalist sheet:

Boston, the so-called "cultured Boston," and to itself known as "Modern Athens," was given a trusty shock by Frank A. Munsey at the Merchant's Club dinner one evening last week. Munsey has invaded Boston and bought out the Boston Journal, reducing the price to 1 cent. Speaking on "Trusts," Mr. Munsey said at the banquet: "In my judgment it will not be many years—perhaps five or ten—before the publishing business of this country will be done by a few concerns, three or four at the most.

"When this stage is reached, gentlemen, you may expect to find on your breakfast table in the morning and on your drawing-room table in the evening, newspapers of a grade of excellence of which the most sanguine mind has never yet dreamed. It will be possible then; it is not possible now, with the merciless competition that confronts a newspaper publisher."

In the above words the Socialist is again vindicated when he holds that the purpose of capitalism is to destroy competition. After having succeeded in getting the newspaper business into the control of four or five hands, is it the intention of Munsey to vent the working class from purchasing newspapers? Mark, how he mentions the drawing-rooms. Whose drawing-rooms? The working class?

Future Hopes.
Boston, Mass.

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The new wing of the Art Museum was opened yesterday. Those who had expected to see a fine collection of oil paintings on exhibition—a gift from the working class commemorating the prosperity that they have been and are now enjoying—were very much disappointed, for no such collection materialized. It is thought the workers "needed the money" for coal and other luxuries that were once classed as necessities.

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The American Institute for Social Service, incorporated at Albany, is a misnomer. A slight investigation of the schemes it advocates would prove to the disinterested that its right name is "The American Institute for Capitalist Service."

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Yonkers is conducting a war on gamblers. So is Jerome. So far the only ammunition used has been drawn from the etensive vocabulary of the District Attorney. The results have not been fatal to the gamblers.

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It is said that Guam's finances are in bad shape. Guam will find lots of sympathy among the members of the working class, whose finances are ditto.

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The Coffee Trust and the Sugar Trust are both responsible for the death of a merchant they drove out of business. Still some politicians declare "There are no trusts."

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There is a strike on in Lewis Nixon's ship yard. This is just to show what "friends of labor" Tammany leaders really are.

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England has just had a $2,500,000 bank failure. Is this the forerunner of what is soon to become general?

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## THEIR ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION.

**Millions of Acres of Land Given to Railroads for Nothing by Government.**

It is estimated that Congress and the different States granted over 300,000,000 acres of land to the Western roads during the construction period previous to 1880, to aid them to build into and develop the enormous areas of land lying beyond the Mississippi River. The United States government granted nearly 200,000,000 acres of land to aid railway construction, in addition to a considerable quantity of land granted by Congress to the States, and which was subsequently granted by those States to railway companies. Some of the States also, especially Texas, held large bodies of land in their own right which were granted to railway companies.

The United States Commissioner of Railroads some time ago issued a statement of the grants of land originally issued to railroads by the government to aid them to build mileage into the then undeveloped West. The total number of acres thus granted by the government amounted to about 130,000,000 acres.

The table below gives a list of these original grants. Where a road has since been absorbed the company now owning the property is given in brackets:

ORIGINAL GRANTS.

| Company— | Acres granted. |
|---|---|
| Atchison | 3,000,000 |
| Atlantic & Pacific (Atchison) | 42,000,000 |
| Cairo & Fulton (Missouri Pacific) | 1,178,411 |
| Cedar Rapids & Missouri (Northwestern) | 1,055,514 |
| Central Pacific | 8,000,000 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 1,064,406 |
| Burlington | 3,390,244 |
| Omaha (Northwestern) | 2,170,947 |
| Denver Pacific (Union Pacific) | 453,267 |
| Dubuque & Pac. (Dubuque and Sioux City) | 1,226,163 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 781,945 |
| Hastings & Dakota (St. Paul) | 550,000 |
| Kansas Pacific (Union Pacific) | 3,134,253 |
| La Crosse and Milwaukee (Omaha) | 813,700 |
| Leav., Law. & Galveston (Atchison) | 800,000 |
| McGregor & Mo. River (St. Paul | 1,536,000 |
| Memphis & Little Rock (Choctaw) | 438,646 |
| Minn. Central (St. Paul) | 643,400 |
| Miss. & Mo. (Rock Island) | 1,261,182 |
| Northern Pacific | 23,034,819 |
| Oregon & California | 4,700,000 |
| Ore. Branch Cen. Pac. | 3,500,000 |
| St. Croix & L. Sup. (Omaha) | 1,357,240 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 1,700,000 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco | 1,860,586 |
| St. Paul & Sioux City (Northwestern) | 1,123,579 |
| Sioux City & Pacific (Northwestern) | 101,925 |
| Sioux City & St. Paul (Northwestern) | 407,910 |
| Southern Minn. (St. Paul) | 796,619 |
| Southern Pacific | 14,047,840 |
| Texas & Pacific | 77,340 |
| Union Pacific | 7,258,468 |
| Union Pac. South. Branch (M., K. & T.) | 1,520,000 |
| West. Pac. (Central Pacific) | 1,000,000 |
| Winona & St. Peter (Northwestern) | 1,678,618 |
| Wisconsin Central | 838,408 |

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Representative Jenkins is a sensitive soul. He has introduced a bill to prohibit the publication and mailing of newspapers giving detailed accounts of suicides. Only despairing and weakened humanity seeks relief in suicide. To healthy and happy individuals there is no danger of such "suggestion," which requires a morbid condition before the "suggestion" can make an impression. It may be that Jenkins is more cunning than sensitive. He perhaps recognizes the anomalism between the capitalist song of "unprecedented prosperity and the despair that is annually driving thousands to seek relief in suicides' graves. If this is the object of the bill ostrich Jenkins will find that it would drown the moans of those who groan under the weight of "Prosperity."

## DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue Brooklyn.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.
Propaganda meetings at Pythian Castle every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

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REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARET

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,060 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |

## TURN TO YOUR "EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE."

He who reads the accounts of the ferment in the camp of the retail tobacco dealers cannot, unless mighty well grounded in social science, but feel bewildered. Here are men, none of them looking like idiots, holding most contradictory positions. They want purchasers to boycott the Tobacco Trust, yet admit that if they themselves were to boycott the Trust products from their counters they could not "keep the cash register ringing;" they decide to appeal to the Unions in this "battle against the oppressor," and yet, their very anxiety, and expressed wish, to "keep the cash register ringing" betrays the fact that they are not standing by the Unions in the Unions' "battle against the oppressor,"—the boycotted cash register firm; they appeal to the solidarity of the retailers, and yet they turn around and cast suspicion upon their Chicago brother-retailers and fellow-sufferers who are also organizing. And, as if all this were not yet cause enough to bewilder the average observer, the muddle is muddled still worse by the information that comes from the West, to the effect that an enormous cigar factory is to be set up in Chicago by the Trust itself, and that "none but Union men are to be employed." If ever there was a tangled skein here is one. Not only are the retailers themselves all tangled up, but Labor, "Union Labor," "Organizer Labor"—the supposed co-victim of the octopus—is to become a beneficiary of the dreaded monster, and thereby help divide the otherwise "indivisible people," whom the retailers claim to represent. For all that, there is no real tangle in the matter; the matter is as clear as a map. When puzzled by the meaning of some English word, the student is told: "Turn to your Anglo-Saxon roots." So here: "Turn to your Eighteenth Brumaire."

In that masterly analysis of the classes and of their resulting mental conception—the Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte—Marx points out that the Middle Class is a "transition class," and he points out what that means, and what it leads to:

In a transition class, the interests of two hostile classes actually meet. But they meet not to harmonize. As they are only vestiges of the two class-types, they meet only to mutually dull the class instincts of each. The Middle Class being such a transition class, has, accordingly none but wrath, both for the upper capitalist and for the workingman: it looks upon both as extortionists. An odd mental phantasmagoria is the result. Unactuated by the class instincts of either type-class, the transition Middle Class imagines itself above all class contrasts,—it pronounces itself "the people." What it represents is "the people's rights," its interests are "the people's interests." Hence, at impending struggles, the Middle Class, never considers necessary to examine the interests and attitude of the different classes, its own least of all. But what the Middle Class opines does not change facts. To begin with, it is a "class," consequently, not "the people;" and, to end with, the nature of its own class is to carry in itself the most mutually warring and frayed elements: as it is a sink for the refuse of the Capitalist Class proper, it apes capitalism; as it is the fool's paradise where class-unconscious Labor can revel in its "treasuries" and coffin sideshows, it is the natural asylum, even if not always the birth place, of the genuine Pure and Simple Trades Union, such as the Gompers-Strasser International Cigarmakers' Union. Obviously such a class has in it all the dynamitic powers of disintegration, and none of the powers of mutual attraction. And thus it happens that, in the execution of its grandiloquent projects, the interests of the Middle Class ever turn uninteresting to the masses, and their boasted power proves itself impotence the moment it is put to the test.

There is, assuredly, nothing bewildering in the exhibition of the retail tobacconists. From their internal contradictions, down to what, superficially looked upon, may seem an external complication with the Cigarmakers' Union, OF WHICH NOT A FEW OF THEM ARE MEMBERS, the matter is plain as plain can be.

The Middle Class man typifies his class in his own person. He is a man at war with himself: one side of him rasps against the other. His emancipation can not start before he has cast-off the physical and mental cocoon wrapper of his class, and developed into the butterfly of the class-conscious working man.

In this development the Middle Class man is aided by two forces, which he equally detests: the Trust, which urges on his physical, the Socialist Labor party, which molds his mental evolution.

## IN TOKEN.

And now comes the Philadelphia "North American" to the rescue of Capitalism. Like a Knight errant of old, it steps into the arena, mounted and armed, to do battle for the old dame and against Socialism.

Watch the doughty knight. He cavorts on his steed and runs at Socialism with this lance:

What the Socialist promises and believes would be the result of the acceptance of his doctrines is alluring to the discontented.

Socialism parries the blow with its mighty shield, and with its mightier lance unhorses its adversary thus:

Certainly Socialism appeals to the discontented. Never yet was a revolution accomplished by the contented. It was not the "contented" Crown and Parliament of England, nor its decidedly "contented" placemen in America, who made the Revolution, and uttered in the very city of Philadelphia the "promises and believes" that overthrew the "contented" of that time. The feat was performed by the "discontented" colonists, who, decidedly "discontented" at the prospects of being taxed out of existence into the condition of East Indin pariahs, rose and smote the "contented," who, in those days, were indulging towards the Revolutionary Fathers the identical language now used by the "contented" Philadelphia paper towards the Socialists—"the American rebels appeal to discontent."

The capitalist knight being thus unhorsed, Socialism then crowds him with its lance, thus:

Soho, Sir Knight of Capitalism! So then there ARE "discontented" in the country, and in numbers large enough to frighten the "contented"? Hitherto you asserted the reverse, and prated of "popular, unprecedented prosperity"! Take this; and this; and this for your contradiction!

The capitalist knight, having been thus driven to his own slippery ground of self-contradictory assertions, and made to fall, and the Socialist lance sticking in him, he makes a desperate effort to overcome his assailant. He draws his sword and makes this furious lunge at him:

The Socialist forgets that the State is no wiser, no better than the men who compose its legislative and administrative bodies.

He is then despatched. Socialism, too, draws its sword, parries the thrust, and whacks the capitalist knight to pieces thus:

Socialism knows that. It knows it so well that it is intent upon bouncing out of the legislative and administrative bodies, out of the public powers, in short, the capitalist class that now controls them. And that, Sir Knight of Capitalism, is the issue. You want the State to be no wiser, no better than the robber class of Capitalism now in possession; Socialism is bent upon making the State as wise and as good (no wiser and no better) than the toiling class of Labor. And by this token it will.

The token is the "coup de grace" with which Socialism puts an end to the dying agonies of the Knight of Capitalism, and sees to it that he be buried quickly, lest the malodorous gases escaping from his carcass infect the atmosphere of the Socialist Republic.

## ST. ANTHONY OF CAPITAL.

For almost a generation Anthony Comstock has filled the public eye. At first he filled it slightly; as time went on, he filled it more and more. The day arrived when he filled, in a sense, the most conspicuous place in the nation. He was a national Censor of good morals.

Comstock's activity was felt everywhere. Classic works of art and literature came under his ban. It came to pass that great paintings were excluded from public gaze, great statues were condemned, and an inquisitorial spirit began to pervade the Post Office, threatening a return of the days of the public fagot. People relied on the Spirit of the Age and trusted that Comstockism would not send us back to the Dark Ages, and good-naturedly people began to joke on the new Censor. Pantalets were to be painted on the Venuses, and pantalets were to be clapped on the lower extremities of Franklin's statue on Printing House Square. But while many took this easy view of the Comstock out-break, there were those who did not. They saw in it a serious affair. And they were right. The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury just rendered against Comstock proves that the seriously inclined had the correct penetration.

Comstock has for years held the position of Post Office Inspector as the active head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The office carried a nominal salary of $100 per annum from the United States Government. A man moved by pure motives, and well paid by his own Society, was, of course, not to look for big pay from the Government. "Lucre was not his aim." And indeed Mr. Comstock never drew this $100. Mark that!

But what did Mr. Comstock do? His P. O. commission entitles him to ride free on every road in the United States carrying United States mails, being practically good for transportation throughout the country. Now despite this, Mr. Comstock has, at least in a number of cases, charged mileage, and $1.50 per diem in addition for attendance. In other words, under the atmosphere of disinterested sanctity raised by his relinquishing the $100 nominal salary, Comstock pocketed many times more! The Department finally got tired of this, held up Saint Authony's claims, and ordered Marshal Henkel to pay none more.

Saints, patron Saints are symbolic of the epoch and the spirit that give birth to them. A savage will have an uncouth block of wood for his patron Saint; a devotee of music will give birth to a Raphaelic St. Cecilia; and so on. Likewise the immoral spirit of Capitalism. It will also raise its patron Saint, the St. Anthony of Capital, who will pantalet the legs of Beauty and leave unpantaletted the legs of Fraud.

## S. L. P. PERVERSENESS.

To the extensive collection of curiosities, gathered in this office on the movement that calls itself Socialist in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, there have been added two documents that arrived to-day abreast of each other. They are: the recent municipal platform of the Salem, Mass., so-called Socialist party, and a new paper, started in this city, and named "Better Times." A few extracts from the two specimens will convey an idea of their quality.

The exordium of the first runs this wise:

If you want to buy coal at $4.00 a ton vote the Socialist ticket.

The declaration of principles of the second runs thus:

Anything that will raise your pay, anything that will shorten your hours, anything that will reduce the price of your necessaries of life . . . will find expression in this paper.

And the point is illustrated by the following thing, which finds expression in the paper:

Socialism means:
Coal at less than $1 a ton;
Steady work for all who want it;
Bread at 2 cents a loaf;
Trolley rides at 1 cent a trip;
Gas at 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet;
Oil at 2 cents a galion;
Sugar at 1 cent a pound;
A journey from New York to San Francisco for $1.00;
Medicines and medical treatment free;
Rents reduced one-half;
Shorter hours of work;
Wages—all you earn.

Now it so happens that political economy teaches a thing, or two, which runs up against promises and theories underlying the promises above expressed. The wages of a workingman, this political economy teaches, are the workingman's share in the products of his labor, and this his share depends upon his own price in the Labor Market. The more there are of him, and the cheaper it is to supply him with the necessaries of life, the cheaper is he himself, in other words, the lower are his wages. It follows that $4.00 a ton coal means mighty low wages for the miner, and $1.00 a ton coal still lower. It follows that 2 cents a loaf bread, 1 cent a trip trolley rides, 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet gas, 2 cents a gallon oil, 1 cent a pound sugar, $1 journeys between New York and San Francisco mean a small wage for bakers, trolley men, oil workers, gasworkers, sugar workers, railroaders, etc., in short low wages, with resultant unsteady work. The fact has been seized by the fraudulent protectionists, and twisting it to suit their purpose, they have pretended that high prices stand for high wages, and that high wages means a large share of the product of Labor—a fraudulent statement for the reason, as above stated, that Labor's share depends, not upon prices, but upon the supply and demand of itself in the Labor Market. It follows, accordingly, that to demand simultaneously higher pay and lower prices is an absurdity, and, consequently, when "Better Times" and its ilk advocate both they but stand (or sprawl) with both feet in their mouths—the attitude of the so-called Socialist party, and why it is justly called the Bogus Socialist party.

The Socialist Labor Party is aware that the economic reasoning presented above is "mud-slinging," a "calling of names," "vituperation," etc., etc., if not even a "Daily People Lie." But such is our unregenerate nature that we persist in our evil ways, despite the fact that we are being told that 300,000 voters were gathered under the "Better Times" Socialism, while the Socialist Labor Party Socialism barely gathered around its standard 50,000 voters.

Perverse S. L. P.!

## THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Mayor Low has written two letters, one to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, and one to Vice-President Skitt of the Manhattan, asking reasons why improvements could not be made in the schedules of cars and trains for the benefit of the public, such improvements, for instance, as more cars and trains, and two conductors on the street cars during the rush hours, one to collect fares and one to attend to the passengers.

This is the opportunity of Mesars. Vreeland and Skitt. Their answer should be about as follows:

Hon. Seth Low,
Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir:—In answering your questions why certain improvements, recommended by you, can not be made, which is the same as saying that we decline to make them, we respectfully beg to give our reasons:

1. We are stockholders and high-salaried officers in the concerns. Both capacities militate against your suggestion.

As stockholders, our dividends depend upon the profits of the concerns. The higher the running expenses of a concern, the lower are its profits. More cars and one more conductor on each means an increased pay-roll.

As high-salaried officials, our position depends upon our success in increasing profits. A policy that would decrease profits would cost us our official heads: our high salaries and the "Christmas gifts," which we now add to our dividends-plunder, would be gone.

As you are neither a stockholder of, nor a high-salaried official on, these roads such ills, as herein set forth, may and do leave you cool. Not us. We are not in this business for our health.

2. The favor of "the public" does not concern us: we are in business, not in politics. It is otherwise with you. You are in politics, not in business. What interests you leaves us cool; as cool as you are left in what interests us. In other words, the shoe does not pinch us both on the same spot.

3. We are no hypocrites: and that is what you are. As a capitalist yourself, you know as well as we that your propositions are unacceptable. But as a politician, currying favor to improve the chances of his much-damaged chances for re-election in an approaching campaign, you are playing to the galleries. You are trying to sail into a re-election on the top of a wave that you seek to raise against us. We think there is enough demagoguery now. We don't propose to help the evil along. Just keep your broken ante-election pledges; just keep your appointees from selling out the city to the New York Central as your Corporation Attorney Rives tried to; just mind your business.

For all the above weighty reasons we respectfully decline.

With the assurances of our high consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Yours, etc.

'Tis to be hoped Messrs. Vreeland and Skitt won't miss their opportunity to give this example of civic virtue. It will do immeasurably more good than improved transit accommodations.

Senator Vest is out with a regulation Democratic attack on the trusts. He claims that they are due to the protective tariff. Their existence in free trade England, he admits, but claims that they monopoilze certain lines of commerce only, and not the great staples of life. The senator fails to show why it is that if free trade will bust the trusts 25 per cent. of the American trusts are in unprotected industries. The senator also overlooks the fact that many of the English trusts are the result of American competition: that they have been formed after the fashion of American consolidations in order that they may be better able to restore the industrial supremacy of England. The senator overlooks the fact that in all European countries American competition has hastened consolidation; and that the tendency to trustification abroad, consequently, owes its impetus to essentially the same quality which he would use under free trade to destroy the trust. There is no doubt that protection develops trusts; as Karl Marx says, it is a hothouse method of hastening the growth of industries and the capitalist class. But it is likewise true, that in these days of concentration under world-wide competition free trade will not destroy them. To solve the trust problem we must make the trust social property.

A Pennsylvania magistrate holds it to be an offense to call a man a scab. Whether it is an offense because it hurts the man or capitalism he does not state.

New gold fields are being discovered in Alaska. The old ones have evidently been so thoroughly exposed that they fail to attract the fellows who are born every minute.

## PASSING OF THE LITTLE KANG.

(Written for The Daily People by S. J. F., New York.)

Poor chap, you have been, and you've gone Little Kang!
And you showed your small calibre fast.
You had all the earmarks
Of the various sharks
With whom we have dealt in the past,
And into outer darkness have cast—
Where 'midst wailing their teeth they have gnashed
I'll be dasht!
If you, too, didn't get there quite fast Little Kang!

So a "logical center you found Little Kang!
For the Party to revolve around,
But, your measuring tape
Must have been out of shape;
Your theodolite, too, was unsound.
I'll be bound.
It didn't set straight on the ground,
For with failure your efforts were crowned,
And your schemes ignominiously downed Little Kang!

But supposing your measuremnets true Little Kang!
Ain't it strange you should so quickly call
For a vote to jump free—
And leave the poor S. L. P.
With no "logical center" at all
By your fall.
Eccentric is what I should call
Such a queer exhibition of gall,
Little Kang!

They say that religion you've got Little Kang!
And the Party you claim is severe,
When it sometimes attacks
Those skypilot quacks
Who are giving the workers a steer,
While they swear.
We will get our reward "over there"—
In the "land that is lovely and fair."
But we're looking for something right here,
And we'll get it despite all your care,
Little Kang!

Your methods betrayed your intent Little Kang!
Your lampoons showed your stupidness, too,
Your bold thirty-ones
And your other "big guns"
The "intellectual" rubbish-heap strew
What a stew.
You are in with your whole silly crew!
You're worse off than the poor Kangaroo.
He has somewhere to go, but poor you,
You are now neither gentile nor Jew,
Little Kang!

You are left without heaven or home, Little Kang!
And you now must use bluff and deceit,
To make the Big Kang
Think you have a whole gang,
With whom 'twould be worth while to treat,
But the cheat
They all know is a bone without meat,
If they've use for a homeless dead beat
You had better jump in with both feet,
And your brothers in perfidy greet,
Little Kang!

You came and you've been and you've gone, Little Kang!
Let us hope your experience will teach
Those who come in our ranks
Not to cut up such pranks,
Nor strain after what's out of their reach,
What they preach,
They must practice and not act the leech,
Lest like you they be compelled to screech:
"Take me in Mr. Kang, I beseech!"
"I am left a lone bird on the beach!"
Truly, poor chap, you're a peach,
Little Kang!

It is remarkable now that the President has been appealed to by Germany that it should be discovered he is a profound thinker on things German. Coincidents will happen in the best of nations.

The woes of Mascagni cannot be expressed in an intermezzo such as the one that made him famous. Nothing but a Wagnerian trilogy will answer the purpose.

The boom given to the idea of colonizing Hawaii with negroes looks suspicious. The sugar planters there have long been trying to replace the Japanese laborers with cheaper help, but without success.

A labor man in Brooklyn says he was offered $20 to secure a union endorsement of the Pennsylvania anti-labor tunnel franchise. Clearly, the capitalists get "union" endorsements cheap.

Senator Hoar and the President are talking trust. Let them keep it up, the trust fears nothing so little as talk. They have had plenty of that and are growing fat on it.

The United States Government has just settled a $225 claim that has been pending 105 years. The claims of labor will take longer to settle if the working class does not change the composition of the government.

By its absorption of the Union Steel Company, the Steel Trust has disposed of its most formidable competitor. In so doing it has shown the necessity of capitalism concentrating ever closer in order to protect its interests. It thus gives a black eye to the theory that in a state of "free" competition there would be no combinations.

## ANSWER, MAMIE!

The "Cleveland Citizen" contributes the following observations to the discussion now going on in the so-called Socialist party on the subject of fusion with a Union Labor Party:

"A great deal of criticism has been leveled at California Socialists because in San Francisco, Los Angeles and one or two other places they acted with the Union Labor party in municipal campaigns, or at least did not place a ticket in the field, the understanding being that the Union Laborites would in turn support the Socialist state ticket. The Laborites, it is claimed, did not keep their part of the agreement to any large extent, and it appears that the Socialists of that State are being "roasted" upon the presumption that they did not keep up with the balance of the country in gains made, whereas if the increase had been much larger the criticisms would have been proportionately less. The fact is that thousands of Socialist party votes were thrown out by the election officers upon the technical objection that voters had carelessly marked opposite the words, "no nomination." In Los Angeles alone 2000 such votes were declared invalid and about 1000 were counted, and it is estimated that fully 30,000 Socialist party votes were thrown out in the State beause the blank space had been marked. None of the faultfinders, so far as we are able to learn, have mentioned this important fact, and if the California Socialists had had their votes counted they would probably stand at the head of the list of States instead of sixth in percentage of votes cast. Whether the Californians made a mistake in cooperating (it was not fusion) with the Laborites remains to be seen, and those who are not conversant with the local situation and the actual results in that State ought to withhold judgment for the time being. The Californians can be trusted and if they made an error they will rectify it. They were confronted by peculiar conditions."

In order to appreciate the full value of this contribution to that important discussion, the deep significance of which has been explained in our issue of the 17th (Weekly of the 27th) in an article "Light Turned On," the following facts must be kept in mind:

1. The editor of the "Cleveland Citizen" is one Mamie Hays;

2. Mamie is a shining light in the so-called Socialist party;

3. Mamie was one of the delegates to the A. F. of L.;

4. Mamie, at that convention, was the leading advocate of the adoption of the "Socialist Resolutions"; but despite her eloquence the resolutions failed;

5. Mamie then turned around and supported President Gompers, the one opponent of the resolutions who actually slandered both Socialism and the Socialists; and

6. Mamie thereupon is herself elected by the labor skates of the convention to go on the annual junketing trip to Europe as "Fraternal Delegate" to the Trades Union Congress.

The serious man will not allow the sliminess of a Mamie to interfere with his observations. As an anatomist, bent on ascertaining the shape and size of a muscle, will cut and cast off fatty accidents, so will the serious man disregard in social questions the extraneous matters that push themselves before his vision. THE question, THE issue is:

Shall the economic organization (Trades Union) dominate the political organization?

Or,

Shall the political organization dominate the economic?

Mamie wabbles. It is not given to her to stand straight. But in her very wabble there is a lesson, which read by the light of the six candles lighted above, can not but be appreciated.

The so-called Socialist party is builded on the theory that the Trades Union must dominate the political movement. Let it wabble as it may, its bona fide California expression holds up the issue clear, and thus joins issue clearly with the Socialist Labor Party which maintains:

The political organization of Labor must dominate the economic: if it does not, the whole Labor Movement is inevitably drawn into the swirl of the inevitably petty, and resultingly conflicting, and finally corrupt conceptions of economic interests, unbridled by political sense.

Whatever organization a man, active in the Political Movement of Labor is in, has its fingers in that Political Movement. If the Political Movement has not supreme control, it can not choose but be controlled by the interests thus squirted into it. A Socialist party dominated by bodies, that, in turn and through their officers, are dominated by capitalists, is no Socialist party at all. It is a Mamie Party, in short a snare and a delusion.

Is not this so, Mamie?

But Mamie crawls under the bedclothes, and mutters:

"That fellow got me down fine."

J. J. Hill is alarmed. He says the business of the country is undergoing a readjustment to meet changed conditions. As to how it will come out he does not know. J. J. Hill should not talk so ominously. He is in danger of being classed among "those pessimists and alarmists who regard 'our' prosperity as lacking in permenance and devoid of unbounded limits." Again, J. J. Hill by such talk, exposes the impotency of the capitalists class. What will the working class think of their inability to avert a crisis; they, the great industrial and financial plutocrats whom the humble workers have been taught to regard as the beginning and the end of all things? Finally J. J. Hill lets the cat out of the bag of the "great insight" theory regarding the capitalists when he says he does not know how the country will come out of "the readjustment." Why, any Socialist will tell him that the country will come out of it by being tighter in the grasp of the capitalist class.

What next? A Chicago physician claims to have devised a method of treating the heart locally. He penetrates the heart by means of a fine golden needle and injects fluids without danger. With the constant advance in science of all kinds who will despair of a solution of the social problem?

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—This is capitalist inequality.

BROTHER JONATHAN—A t with your utopian ideas of abolis inequalities.

U. S.—You call that utopian?

B. J.—Yes; everything is utopian t. is unnatural.

U. S.—Say, it is.

B. J.—And so is the idea of equality. One man is stout and one man is lean, one is tall and one is thin, one is clever and one is foolish. Inequalities have existed, inequalities exist, inequalities will ever exist. It is natural, hence it is foolish to want equality.

U. S.—How many pounds do yo weigh?

B. J.—350.

U. S.—And I weigh only 155; we ar unequal, ain't we?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is that a reason for you t have 2 1-2 votes more than I?

B. J.'s jaw drops.

U. S.—Are our laws utopian becau they give each of us one vote, although you weigh more than twice my weight?

B. J. continues to look knocked out.

U. S.—And that is all there is of "utopianism" in Socialism. The natural inequalities in man are no reason for the subjugation of one by the other. Our system of voting establishes that. If two men run a race and the swifter wins, that is no reason why the other should be burned with hot irons. That is what capitalism does. Our theory of the suffrage deprives it of all arguments. It is established that he who does not own the tools of production is "burnt with hot irons" by him who does. The "utopianism" of Socialism consists in giving both the same economic chance that they have politically. They did not always have political equality: this had to be wrenched from the political tyrant. So now will economic inequality have to be wrenched from the economic tyr. The same cales of people who opposed universal suffrage now oppose the universal right to life—and with the same arguments.

That the miseries of the working class under capitalism are not local but general is maintained in and out of season by the Socialist Labor Party. The "N. Y. Commercial," in an apologetic editorial defence of the conditions in the Pennsylvania mines, entitled "Miners' Miseries," unconsciously pronounces this position correct. Says it:

"'The testimony given the last few days before the Anthracite Coal-Strike Commission,' says the Kansas City Star, 'has undoubtedly strengthened the case of the miners before the country. Some of it has been of a distressing character, and, while the incidents related may be explained as unfortunate exceptions, they have made a painful impression upon the public.'

"Why has it strengthened the miners' case anywhere—before the country or before the Commission? Everybody in the country of ordinary intelligence knows that there is a measure of poverty, hardship and suffering in the anthracite coal fields. There is everywhere. You can go out right here in New York any day among the workers in almost any given industry and find cases of distress that are positively shocking in their details and in the conditions that are partly responsible for them. You can probably do the same thing in Kansas City. Take a tour of the operatives' quarters in any manufacturing city in the country, no all you see, make inquiries, and the compare the results with the miners' testimony—you won't find them the only suffering or 'oppressed' people in the country. Visit the homes of the coast fisherfolk, those in the copper and iron-mining sections, those in the lumbering areas, those even in some of the farming districts—it is the same old story everywhere. There is misery somewhere in the ranks of the workers in every important industry.

"But consider the narrowness of the anthracite-coal fields—how practically one little black spot on the map of Pennsylvania provides fuel for the people of dozens of States, and how vast an army of workers is crowded into that one little area—and you ought to be able to understand how coal-miners' miseries show up in apparently greater volume than in other fields, how they get more sharply into evidence. If we could take all the 'longshoremen in the United States and crowd them into New York for a month, some unthinking person might wonder how there happened to be so much poverty and distress among them."

How does the workman like the picture thus callously drawn by a capitalist authority?

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]*

I.

**Self-Explanatory.**

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In looking over The People of Monday, December 1st, I find an article taken from the organ of our Scotch comrades styled, an "Ideal Candidate." This article contained an exposure of the Independent Labor party of England, and the shining lights of that party as a lot of fakirs and traitors to the working class, which I have no doubt they are. Now, we of the Socialist Labor Party would brand any man claiming to be a militant, who would speak from the platform or at a meeting held under its auspices as one of themselves, a fakir. Now, then, if we look over the back numbers of London Justice we find a schedule of meetings to be held under the auspices of the I. L. P. and the S. D. F., and who is the speaker, James Connolly, who is now touring this country for the Socialist Labor Party. Did our N. E. C. not know this; don't they get Justice at National headquarters and does not the article above referred to say that when one of the fakirs, Smillie by name, was running for office he, or his party, entered into an alliance with another capitalist institution, the United Irish League. The Irish Socialist Republican party protested against it by calling it the most unblushing piece of treachery against International Socialism, and yet we find one of its own members going and speaking from its platform. What has N. E. C. to say on the matter. I think an explanation is in order.

James O'Gara,
52 Steuben Street.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.

II.

(Daily People, Sunday, Dec. 7, Weekly, Dec. 13.)

J. O'G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Connolly is due here soon. Your letter will be shown him. In the meantime, are you sure that his name appears as the speaker on that "Independent Labor party" platform with his knowledge and consent? Shall let you know Connolly's answer.

III.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1902.

To the Editor of The Weekly People—Dear Comrade: I observe in a letter box answer to a correspondent in Rhode Island that you cast doubt upon the ascertion he seems to have made that I had spoken upon the platform of branches of the Independent Labor party in England. In this, however, you are wrong and your correspondent is right. Indeed, I cannot understand the action of your correspondent in unearthing this mare's nest as something to surprise the readers of The Weekly People with, because, in the issue published, I think, one week before I landed in America there was a large account of a complimentary farewell banquet given to me before my departure for this Country by the South Salford branch of the S. D. F., and the West Salford branch of the I. L. P., this banquet being given at the end of a week's propaganda in the district.

The explanation of my action is that both these bodies in England, as a rule, invite speakers regardless of what section said speakers belong to, and do not expect such speakers to advocate the principles or policy of the party from whose platform he is speaking, but only to give his own views upon principles and tactics. Thus, whilst the leaders of the Independent Labor party were attacking Mr. Queich, the editor of Justice, Mr. Queich was speaking from the platforms of branches of that party, replying to such attacks and attacking in his turn; but whilst the leaders of the Independent Labor party were boosting up the Home Rulers as "friends of labor," I was on the platform of such of their branches as I found willing to listen, preaching revolutionary Socialism and, incidentally, exposing the fraudulent alliance between their leaders and the bourgeois Home Rulers.

If your correspondent can point to any instance where I spoke on the platform with any of the leaders of the Independent Labor party then he would have something to talk about, or if he ever heard of me speaking on a platform of theirs during the last seven years unless I was the principal speaker of the evening, and the audience got together specifically to hear my views.

As long as the discipline of the parties in England is so loose that branches are willing to engage speakers whom they knew to be opposed to the tactics of their organization, and as long as there are no parties in the country with whose policy I am in full agreement I will be ready to repeat the offence complained of, because there will be no other way left by which I can bring my message to the ears of the socialistically inclined in England, and to get the English and Irish proletariat in harmony is too important a duty to be left untried.

This is my explanation of this discussion, which every reader of The Weekly People knew of over three months ago.

Fraternally,
James Connolly.

### Rejoices in the Success of the Socialist Labor Party.

To *The Daily and Weekly People.*

Despite Mr. Wayland and his falsely-called "The Appeal to Reason" (the Appeal to Reaction), I am glad as a proletarian revolutionist that the Socialist Labor Party is not "dead" but has made a material increase in its voting strength at the late elections. Without the slightest doubt many of the votes cast for petit bourgeois radicalism or middle class opportunist reaction in the pseudo-Socialist vote were meant for the only party in this country that is truly in favor of the rights of the wage working class, the Socialist Labor Party. Clear economics, class-consciousness, uncompromising tactics, militant ardency and fearless honesty are homogenous qualifications, all of which are absolutely essential to and found only in true working class organizations such as the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are.

Instead of the S. L. P. being an unreasonable party for the working people to join by using ultra-revolutionary, it is the only logical one for them to belong to, as they can easily learn, if they consider the matter carefully, that it is only by the teachings and tactics of the true or ultra-revolutionists that brought about and consummated every revolution in the world's history. All other movements claiming to be truly revolutionary are, and were, only movements contaminated with temporizing, ruling influences and thereby were hindrances to justice and progress for the oppressed and enemies of the human race generally. Especially since the present system, capitalism, is developing the quicker to its dissolution than any other economic stage of society heretofore in existence, through the quicker evolution of the means of wealth production, and as the matter at stake in the coming revolution is not merely between ruling classes alone, such as in the French revolution, American revolution, American rebellion, etc., but the stake, besides which the wealth of all the millionaires of the world, past and present, is almost nothing in comparison, the stake of the greatest revolution, between the last ruling class and the last serving class, and the latter conquering, the instrument of wealth production made common property, all ruling classes abolished, all become workers and freedom and comfort be for all, should the lines between freedom and slavery be more tightly drawn than in any former revolution. All else is reactionary and hypocritical, worthy of no intelligent honest worker's support.

About two years ago I came this way from Massachusetts, stopped at Phoenix, Ariz., a few weeks and I am in California since. From what I have seen in the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego and the country districts about them, I am absolutely sure that about 80 per cent. of the population of Southern California is composed of middle class people, who came here chiefly from the Middle States. Many of them came here for the sake of health and mild climate, but many also came here to try to recoup their waning fortunes, though with sad results to the latter, as the middle class here is in the last stages of dissolution from the exploitation made upon them by commission agents, land, water and railroad companies. Consequently, many of the petit bourgeois fruit growers, bankrupt economically and as a logical result, mentally so about economics, take to the "Socialist" party to bring on mere, impotent reforms of capitalist public ownership.

The middle class treatment of the proletarian workers hereabouts is on a par with the treatment in all other parts of the nation, domineering and defrauding. Upon December 5 the California Fruit Growers' Convention at San Francisco, adopted a resolution "in favor of amending the Chinese Exclusion Act, so as to admit a restricted number of farm laborers." But the middle class hopes are chimerical, their days are numbered and a large proportion of them, who are in miserable poverty, stand as firmly for the "sacred rights of property" of the millionaires as such proverbially narrow-sighted, small proprietors usually do.

As for the old style trade unions in Southern California they are like those elsewhere, fit only for the hatred and contempt of revolutionary workers. Claiming all the time that they are a benefit to the working people, the old trade unions keep on in their antiquated and corrupt methods while the capitalist census returns for each decade for the past half century, let us know the fact that though the workers are increasing the product of labor right along, that what they receive of it is growing proportionately less.

The proletarian workers are but a small part of the population in these parts, and it is very probable that a majority of them were but recently of the middle class from the Middle States. So, many of them being under middle class influences the most of their lives, the most of them have no true revolutionary instinct in them, nothing but either old party notions or populistic ones and the abortion of populism, known in this State as the "Socialist" party, is composed in great part from this undisciplined material. What revolutionary Socialist could read but with contempt, of the resolution which was passed last year by the Kangaroos of Escondido, this county, against permitting immigrants to land in this country without the condition imposed upon them of passing a property qualification? or, of Kangaroos who regard with commendation, L. W. Rogers, editor of the Los Angeles Union Labor News, in his speech in San Diego, entitled, "Union Labor and Its Benefits to the Laboring Man and Merchant?" or, of the Kangaroo ticket which had C. H. Sykes, an Anarchist muddlehead, for the office of superintendent of schools of this county, and W. J. Henderson of this place, who is a local office holder by the grace of capitalism, as nominee for the lower house of the State legislature?

As San Diego is a health resort and as it and vicinity has about the mildest climate in the country, nearly all of the chief speakers of middle class muddledom, egotistic professionals who are "fishers in troubled waters," made up of lawyers without litigants, physicians without patients, preachers without parishioners, professors without pupils and labor mis-leaders galore, come hereabouts and give out nothing but sycophantic appeals to the antediluvian-minded ranchers to join the Kangaroo party. Richardson, Mills, Woodbery, Rogers, Brower, Wilson, Harriman, Vail and many more ad nauseam, have put in an appearance hereabouts. The next one is to be the "has been" Debs, who is said will speak here soon.

Comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are rare in these parts, but we distribute literature at the Kangaroo meetings and elsewhere. If we had even only one speaker hereabouts, we could surely have a good county section of our party. We receive The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and they are to us "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Onward with Marxian revolution and the S. L. P. vs. Bernsteinian reaction and the S. D. P.

T. P. Lehan.

Chula Vista, Cal., Dec. 14.

### Of Course MacCartney Backed Down; What Else Can a Representative of Fraud Do?

*To The Daily and Weekly People,*—You will please find enclosed clippings from the Brockton Times and the Rockland Independent, in reference to a debate that did not come off.

McCartney of the Socialist (?) party issued a sweeping challenge during the campaign, and after consulting with the S. E. C. and having their consent, Comrade Jer. O'Flhelly issued a counter challenge to McCartney. Needless to say, McCartney backed down.

Yours fraternally,
Jeremiah Devine.

N. Abington, Mass., Box 127.

(Enclosures.)

I.

"MacCartney Challenged.—Jeremiah O'Flhelly Wants to Debate on Interests of the Workingmen.

"The following, a letter from Jeremiah O'Flhelly, Socialist Labor supporter, to Representative F. O. MacCartney, is self-explanatory:

"Having been informed that you made a public statement of your desire to debate with any one opposed to the party you represent, and as the party that I am a member of is absolutely and thoroughly opposed to you and your party, and as my party is very desirous of debating with you or any other member of your party in any place, I hope I may be the means of making arrangements for a debate on either of the following resolutions:

"First—That the Socialist Labor Party is the only party that correctly stands for the interests of the working class, that its methods are the only correct methods to accomplish good for the working class and that any other party, by whatever name called, claiming to be for the good of the working class, is fraudulent, and instead of being beneficial to the working class is an injury thereto.

"Resolution number two is exactly the same as the first, except that the words 'Socialist party' must be substituted for 'Socialist Labor Party.'.

"The S. L. P. will take the affirmative on resolution number one and will take the negative on resolution number two.

"You being the challenged party have the privilege of selecting either position, or perhaps a series of debates on both resolutions or similar ones might be arranged. The debate may be between you and me in this case, to take place in any part of Plymouth county that you select (my preference is Rockland), or between any member of the Socialist Labor Party on one side and any member of the Socialist party on the other; in the latter case the debate to take place anywhere suitable to the committee of arrangements.

"I am ready to give you the names of a committee of three or more to meet a similar committee of your selection to make the necessary arrangements. The S. L. P. will pay one-half of the expenses entailed, or we may, so great is our desire to debate, offer greater inducements. Respectfully yours,

"Jeremiah O'Flhelly."

—Brockton Times, Dec. 4.

II.

"Not Wasting Time—Rep. MacCartney Declines Debate With Jeremiah O'Flhelly.

"Rockland, Dec. 8.—Jeremiah O'Flhelly's challenge through The Times to Representative F. O. MacCartney for a debate as to the merits of the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties caused a ripple of excitement in political circles. In the recent campaign Representative MacCartney issued a sweeping challenge, and a forensic battle between the local leading lights of the parties was anticipated with interest. This is not to be, however, for Mr. MacCartney declines to meet the doughty Abingtonian.

"'I shall take no notice whatever of Mr. O'Flhelly or his party,' said Mr. MacCartney to The Times reporter. 'We do not care to waste our time on them or furnish wind for their sails. An analysis of the vote in the recent election shows that the Socialist Labor Party received a considerable number of votes in localities where they had no organization, which indicates that their candidates were mistaken for those of our party. They are trading on our reputation, and remind me of a dog barking at one's heels. In the words of the immortal John L. Sullivan, "Let them go and get a reputation."'"—Brockton Times, Dec. 8.

III.

Box 181, Abington, Mass.,
December 11, 1902.

Dear Sir,—In re an interview purporting to be from you, in The Times of Dec. 8, I wish to inform you that unless I receive from you on or before December 16 a repudiation of that interview, I will presume that you were correctly reported, and will act accordingly.

Respectfully yours,
Jeremiah O'Flhelly.

To the Rev. F. O. MacCartney,
Rockland, Mass.

IV.

**Why?**

When McCartney made his challenge
"To all parties to debate,"
He did not expect O'Flhelly
Would come up to break the slate.
When O'Flhelly took the gauntlet
That McCartney had thrown down,
"Go and get a reputation,"
Mac replied, with angry frown.

Did he fear the working people
Would decide against the wrong?
For the Truth alone is mighty,
Though Deception's cause is strong,
Truth fears not investigation
Argument for reasons Light,
Fears not to expose false teaching.
First be sure and then be Right.

"At his heels the dogs are barking!"
But "the dogs" are facts, you know;
Stubborn facts cannot be gainsaid,
That is why he fears them so.
Those who fight in Labor's battle
Do not fear to stand alone
In the struggle 'gainst oppression,
That the Wrong be overthrown.

The Socialist Labor Party
Is forever in the fray,
Against those who mislead Labor,
Yes—we strive for Freedom's day,
That is why we seek discussion!
For the Right we take our stand,
And we fear not any party,
Four our class must rule the land!

Jeremiah Devine.

—North Abington News and Rockland Independent, December 10.

### Colorado "Socialists" Defend Middle-class Treachery.

*To The Daily and Weekly People.*—As one of their late candidates, a lawyer, was advertized to speak on "Class-Consciousness" last Sunday night, about a dozen of us S. L. P. men attended a meeting of the "Socialist (?) party." The attendance was about forty people, including ourselves.

The speaker dwelt upon the impossibility of laying down an exact and absolute definition of the working class, including all those who would be benefited by Socialism, and excluding all who would not. He quoted dictionary definitions of the "working class," calling attention to their divergence; concluding that the Socialist movement could not rely upon anything so indefinite as the "working class," and saying he believed that most if not all of the time and effort spent on the subject of class-consciousness has been wasted—yet holding that a larger per cent. of the working class than of the other classes could be depended upon as supporters.

In the discussion which followed, the S. L. P. pointed out, and illustrated by historical events, that the classes in society had been directed in their movements by their economic interests; that to-day the interests of the working class (the wage workers) and those of their employers were opposed, and that consequently the movements of the working class and those of the capitalist class would be directed against each other in the present struggle. They also called attention to the betrayal of the workers by the middle class in France and Germany.

At this point a "consumer socialist" appeared; and then followed David C. Coates, formerly associated with J. A. Wayland, chairman of the "Socialist" party county central committee, in the last campaign, and at the same time lieutenant governor, by the grace of the Democratic-Populist parties and the trade unions of which he has been a prominent officer—this man said that the working class was not betrayed so much by the middle class as by members of their own class. Coates knows, and not because he has read it in The People, but from experience, and he knows that the tragedy is not closed.

Then the question was raised as to where the "farmer" belonged and the S. L. P. restricted the meaning of "farmer" to the wage slaves who perform the major portion of the work on the farm and showed that the same principles applied to them as to the industrial wage slaves. Upon this, R. A. Southworth, the co-operationist-Populist-Socialist, the S. P.'s candidate for lieutenant governor, their "farmer specialist," was called upon and since the farm owner and farm worker had been clearly distinguished, he was obliged to take his position on one side or the other, which he did without hesitation upon the side of those "poor, gracious, long-suffering" slave drivers. He was quite sure that in one agricultural county nine-tenths of their votes came from that class. He had found them more intelligent than the wage slaves—he could usually organize a local of the S. P. among them by one "speech" (a doubtful proof of intelligence).

Then came the closing by the speaker. Granting that classes had in the past moved in the direction dictated by their economic interests, he thought something new might be born in the world—that it did not necessarily follow that they should act according to their interests in this struggle. Granting that the acknowledged leaders of Socialist thought had proceeded on that basis, he had not overlooked that Columbus and the other brilliant geniuses of history had departed from the established courses and had struck upon the ways of "truth and right," and he seemed to cherish a fond hope that he, too, in this dark period of humanity's march, might, genius like, beacon it to Sunny Socialism.

Denver, Dec. 16. A. O.

### Monthly People the Greatest Propaganda Success.

*To The Daily and Weekly People.*—Enclosed please find P. O. order for $3 for ten Monthly and four Weekly. Of The Weekly these are new subscribers. The Monthly People is the greatest success as far as propaganda work is concerned that the party has ever taken up, coming as it does, at a time when the workers are looking to our movement more and more as the only way out of their miseries. Expect to send more after the holidays.

C. W. Brandborg.

Henning, Minn., Dec. 22.

### Regrets California's Poor Showing.

*To The Daily and Weekly People.*—Enclosed please find $1 to pay for ten yearly subscriptions to The Monthly People. I regret to note that the California comrades are not taking an active part in extending the circulation of The Monthly. I have noticed but twenty subscribers credited to California, in The Weekly People. This is a very poor showing, considering the low price of The Monthly and the far-reaching effect such a publication will have upon the movement and in building up The Weekly. I do not come in contact with many working people, but improve every opportunity in trying to secure subscriptions.

Enoch Crews.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Dec. 17.

### Ohio's Daily People Fund.

*To The Daily and Weekly People.*—Enclosed find check for $53.85 as payment on Ohio's pledge of $425 to The Daily People. The following are the contributors:

M. L. Hiltner, Laudeck, $10; Henry Piper, Geneva, $4; Andy Nesbit, Bellaire, 25 cents; Section Akron, $31; Section Cleveland, $8.60. Total, $53.85.

Section Akron to date has contributed $51 to this fund. The names have not been published before. They are:

W. Garrity, $25; James Shane, $15; A. J. Heisler, $5; S. Brady, $3; S. Wolf, $2; J. Behr, $1. Total, $51.

James Matthews,
Secretary S. E. C., S. L. P.

Cleveland, Dec. 23.

The Standard Oil Company is making efforts to gain an entrance in India. The matter is now a subject of international consideration between England and the United States. It will be surprising if the Standard failed. Its power is shown in Russia, even moving governments.


**Section Minneapolis, Minn.**

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

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FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.



REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES


## LETTER-BOX

**Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.**

*[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]*

J. S., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The names given by the French Revolution to the months of the year were: Vendimiaire (vintage) Sept. 22 to Oct. 21; Brumaire (fog month) Oct. 22 to Nov. 20; Frimaire (sleet month) Nov. 21 to Dec. 20; Nivose (snow month) Dec. 21 to Jan. 19; Pluviose (rain month) Jan. 20 to Feb. 18; Ventose (wind month) Feb. 19 to March 20; Germinal (sprout month) Mar. 21 to Apr. 19; Floreal (flower month) Apr. 20 to May 19; Prairial (pasture month) May 20 to June 18; Messidor (harvest month) June 19 to July 18; Thermidor (heat month) July 19 to Aug. 17; Fructidor (fruit month) Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

This calendar was issued Nov. 24, 1793. It was retroactive. It was made to begin with Sept. 22 of the previous year, when the Republic was proclaimed. Accordingly, the first month of the year become Vendimiaire.

W. J. H., DENVER, COLO.—Guess your dictionary is out of date. The transitive verb "to exploit" is of recent date. The Standard dictionary defines it "to use selfishly," and "exploitation" as "selfish employment for one's own use or advantage."

U. M. C., WATERVLIET, N. Y.—The constitution of the S. T. & L. A. does not require an officer to be a member of the S. L. P. The name of Anthony MacDonald was withdrawn as a candidate for Gen'l. Secy. on the principle that such officers should be S. L. P. members. The reason given was that the S. L. P. should have jurisdiction over men holding such offices.

H. F., NEW YORK.—1st. The People (weekly) was started first week in April, 1891. The "Daily People" was started July 1, 1900.

2d. We know of no instance in which a clergyman was a militant Socialist. Their training incapacitates them from solid thinking and manly action. A man may deal in shoddy through stress, and yet he may preserve his character; but he who retails the Deity over the counter runs greater risks of moral degeneration.

3d. The "Intellectuals" will never do anything but sell-out Socialism. Socialism cannot be the product of the social ash-barrel, such as the "Intellectual" is. Build on the workingman. He may be a rough stone but only he is building material. But neither does it follow that all workingmen are sound material. All Johns are men, but all men are not Johns.

P. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Look below the surface. If you do you will find the facts to be just the reverse: the Socialist Labor Party is the one solidly harmonious, while it is the so-called Socialist party, alias Social Democracy, that it actually rent by internal feud. The S. L. P. is solidly harmonious because it is built upon harmonious principles, the principles being sound: within such an organization friction is not excluded: individual animosities or soreheads may arise, also individual discord in point of principles. These occurrences are however purely individual. As such they are easily quelled. The noise they make is purely artificial. The late events in the S. L. P. and the vote cast thereupon prove this beyond peradventure. On the other hand, the so-called Socialist party, being structurally a party of compromise, is rent from top to bottom by vital issues. Such rents don't make much noise—at first. As "noise" is of the essence of the kind of discord that discordant individuals raise in the S. L. P., so "hush" is of the essence of the fundamental and mass discord that afflicts the so-called Socialist party. Long it rumbles under ground. And then comes the crash. But the rumbling, tho' under ground is a feud that goes to the vitals. Like a structure raised on quicksands, the so-called Socialist party reels to inevitable distruction. The solid foundations of the S. L. P. render it impregnable and indistructible. It is the "center from which victory must radiate."

R. T., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Do you imagine that Socialists will allow the label of Socialism to be used against Socialism, in the way that the capitalists are using the label of Labor against the workingman? The S. L. P. stands up against both frauds: it strips the mask of Labor off the face of the Gomperses, and it strips the mask of Socialism off the face of the Mamie Hayes and the Careys.

S. Y. M., NEW YORK.—Literally so. The Middle Class man is a caricature of the capitalist, and the pure and simple Labor Leader is a caricature of the Middle Class man.

L. M. M., NEW YORK.—Saw it. There IS hope for the Los Angeles "Socialist." It seems to learn. At first the S. L. P. was "dead"; now it speaks of the "dying S. L. P." Presently it will get over that delusion also.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The X-leaves were first rate and enjoyable.

C. E. A., LIVERPOOL, ENG.—You will notice that there is no difference between the "cult of the holy coat of Trier" and the cult of M. Jean Longuet, "the grandson of Marx." If there is a difference it is in favor of the coat.

A. D. C., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The New Yorker Volkszeitung was originally enthusiastically S. T. & L. A. Of a sudden it turned. The alleged reason was that "the S. T. & L. A. was scabbing," and the paper "never imagined such a thing could happen." The reason for the charge was that the International Cigarmakers' Union withdrew its $200 label advertisement from the paper and threatened not to give it back unless the paper stopped The People from exposing the rascalities of their fakirs. That changed the Volkszeitung's views. As $200 bought it one way, $201 could buy it back again. But the bona fide Socialist Movement does not deal in such merchandise.

J. S., NEW YORK.—The article was in the New York Tribune. Write the county officials of places mentioned therein.

C. E. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That matter never came.

J. M., EVERETT, MASS.—Your original question was whether there was not a contradiction between that article on "The Public" and certain passages in Marx. The answer was Yes, and the reason given. We understand your present point in opposition, but cannot accept your citation as a determining factor. The fact that in this coal famine other fuel, such as oil, peat, etc., is being resorted to no more affects our conclusion than the fact of Richard III.'s readiness, on Bosworth field, to exchange his kingdom for a horse affects the law of exchange value. That much for question 3.

As to 1 and 2, the question is not whether the capitalist does not seek, and even often succeeds, to raise prices regardless of all other considerations. That is granted. The question is, whether, due to a thousand and one social influences he does not often yield to a demand for higher wages, rather than resist, and then does and is able to raise prices and in that way keep up profits. That he does try this and succeeds is a well-known fact.

As to 4, yes, the article referred to all industries, "irrespective of those controlled by the Trust"—if in these days, when the Standard Oil Trust is gobbling up drug stores, and financiers are absorbing into the high finance all sorts of industries, such an expression as "irrespective of industries controlled by the trust," can be safely used without a big footnote.

Nos. 1 and 2 can be taken up more particularly and specifically and to advantage next week.

W. W., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—You can't fret about it anymore than we do. We are gathering the election returns from the several States as fast as we can get the official figures. Shall be ready to publish the list shortly. So far there are marked increases all along the line, with New York leading, over the 1900 poll. A falling off is recorded in Virginia, Washington and Missouri, all together 571 votes. Subtracting this decrease from the increase the S. L. P. is, so far, 17,156 votes ahead. And there is more coming. Let the above suffice for the present. Remember, however, that in Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska and Oregon, where, in the aggregate, the S. L. P. polled 1127 votes in 1900, there was no ticket this year. For all that, the S. L. P. will be fully 17,000 ahead of 1900.

*OFFICIAL VOTE.*

As given by the canvassing board of the State of Minnesota for the S. L. P. and the Kangaroo governor candidates.

| Counties— | T. Van Lear, S. L. P. —1902— | J. E. Nash, Kang.... —1902— | E. Kriz, S. L. P..... —1900— | T. Lucas, Kang..... —1900— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Anoka | 10 | 3 | 5 | 31 |
| Becker | 25 | 36 | 6 | 25 |
| Beltrain | 40 | 52 | 7 | 9 |
| Benton | 6 | 7 | 5 | 36 |
| Big Stone | 9 | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| Blue Earth | 21 | 29 | 2 | 54 |
| Brown | 15 | 31 | 1 | 22 |
| Carlton | 27 | 27 | 3 | 10 |
| Carven | 2 | 7 | 1 | 40 |
| Cass | 21 | 40 | 5 | 23 |
| Chippewa | 7 | 12 | 1 | 27 |
| Chicago | 6 | 20 | 4 | 9 |
| Clay | 24 | 16 | 3 | 17 |
| Cook | 6 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Cottonwood | — | 4 | — | 6 |
| Crow Wing | 48 | 15 | 12 | 17 |
| Dakota | 17 | 26 | 17 | 85 |
| Dodge | 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 |
| Douglas | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Fairibault | 3 | 1 | 6 | 22 |
| Fillmore | 12 | 36 | 6 | 33 |
| Freeborn | 5 | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| Goodhue | 13 | 4 | 13 | 24 |
| Grant | 5 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Hennepin | 648 | 636 | 177 | 562 |
| Houston | 4 | 8 | 1 | 40 |
| Hubbard | 9 | 45 | 6 | 10 |
| Tsanti | 11 | 17 | 3 | 7 |
| Ttasca | 28 | 13 | 8 | 25 |
| Jackson | 9 | 4 | 4 | 39 |
| Kanabec | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Kandiyohi | 8 | 12 | — | 2 |
| Kittson | 5 | 3 | — | 8 |
| Lacqui Park | 5 | 3 | — | 8 |
| Lake | 43 | 22 | 5 | 5 |
| Le Suerer | 26 | 45 | 11 | 137 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 6 | — | 5 |
| Lyon | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| McLeod | 4 | 3 | — | 81 |
| Marshall | 10 | 18 | — | 5 |
| Martin | 7 | 26 | 3 | 30 |
| Meeker | 1 | 6 | 2 | 30 |
| Mille Lacs | 9 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| Morrison | 16 | 15 | 14 | 104 |
| Mower | 72 | 68 | 2 | 37 |
| Murray | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| Nicollet | 9 | 6 | 1 | 25 |
| Nobles | 8 | 4 | 2 | 26 |
| Norman | 19 | 87 | 1 | 11 |
| Olmsted | 12 | 11 | 5 | 63 |
| Otter Tail | 75 | 27 | 31 | 82 |
| Pine | 20 | 11 | 10 | 34 |
| Pipestone | 5 | 10 | — | 8 |
| Polk | 78 | 261 | 8 | 71 |
| Pope | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Ramsey | 416 | 313 | 180 | 427 |
| Red Lake | 50 | 57 | 5 | 32 |
| Redwood | 7 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| Renville | 8 | 9 | 2 | 29 |
| Rice | 18 | 61 | 5 | 92 |
| Rock | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Rosseau | 25 | 23 | 4 | 14 |
| St. Louis | 140 | 44 | 136 | 106 |
| Scott | 7 | 3 | 9 | 97 |
| Sherburner | 4 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Sibley | 4 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Stearns | 20 | 33 | 6 | 201 |
| Steele | 5 | 7 | 6 | 62 |
| Stevens | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Swift | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Todd | 16 | 16 | 3 | 29 |
| Traverse | 8 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Wabasha | 16 | 31 | 9 | 52 |
| Wadena | 5 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| Waseca | 12 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Washington | 5 | 7 | 1 | 35 |
| Watonwan | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Wilkin | 19 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| Winona | 233 | 53 | 72 | 65 |
| Wright | 7 | 16 | 5 | 91 |
| Yellow Medicine | 9 | 15 | 1 | 17 |
| Total | 2570 | 2521 | 886 | 3546 |

The capitalist press is exultingly printing dispatches from Rosstoff, Russia, claiming that the families of the 4500 strikers there, who have been out a month, are in a pitiable condition, in fact, on the verge of starvation. Of course, the moral the capitalist press hopes will be drawn, is that strikes are to be condemned. But the reader, if he is at all discerning, will conclude that any system which treats its workingmen so badly as to cause their families to face starvation, after a short month of idleness is to be condemned instead. Whatever defects strikes may have they are unapproachable as a means for exposing the robbery character of the capitalist system which makes them inevitable.


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## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at London, Ont., December 15, with G. L. Bryce in the chair. Comrade J. W. Pearse, being out of the city, was excused. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Communications: Two letters were received from Section London, the first stating that Comrade B. Nutall had been elected to fill the vacancy on the N. E. C., Comrade Nutall being present, he was at once seated on the committee; the second reporting the expulsion of Robert Ingram, brakeman, for ignoring the call of the Grievance Committee to answer charges preferred against him. From C. C. Crawford of New York, relative to A. M. Muirhead, secretary instructed to reply. From The Daily People containing subscription blanks for The Monthly, it was decided to send these to all the sections and other correspondents of the party likely to act in the matter. A number of communications from Section Hamilton, Du Vernet & Jones and Comrade C. Woodley of Toronto, all bearing on the Roadhouse-Gordon case; and a number from Section Brantford, relative to Connolly, all demanding immediate action upon their receipt; the secretary stating that he had replied to all of these, they were received and filed. From Comrade Meyer of Detroit, re Connolly, received and filed.

The secretary reported drawing on the treasurer for the amount of $50, being Du Vernet's fee for the defense of Roadhouse-Gordon, which he had at once remitted to him, in compliance with the letter read. A communication was read from Du Vernet stating that the case had come up December 13, and that the jury had returned a verdict of "not guilty" in favor of the defendants, Roadhouse and Gordon.

A bill for telephoning Brantford, amount 45 cents, was submitted.

The treasurer was empowered to pay the expenses of Comrade Connolly upon receipt of the bill. It was decided to write Section London of the action that the other sections are pursuing in the matter of The Daily People Auxiliary League.

Phil Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

### SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOX.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas | $ 5.00 |
| A. F. W., city | 3.00 |
| Joseph Scheurer, city | 5.00 |
| Andrew Sater, city | 2.50 |
| Max Heyman, city | 5.00 |
| F. Wegener, city | .75 |
| N. Zolinsky, city | 2.80 |
| J. H., Jersey City | 5.00 |
| J. E., Brooklyn | 2.00 |
| H. W., Brooklyn | 2.00 |
| S. J. F., city | 2.00 |
| R. Moonelis, city | 2.00 |
| M. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. | 2.00 |
| Albert Johnson, city | 10.00 |
| Section Milwaukee, Wis. | 25.00 |
| Oliver Maury, Milwaukee, Wis. | 1.00 |
| T. Horn, Milwaukee, Wis. | .50 |
| Charles Minkley, Milwaukee, Wis. | 1.00 |
| John Walsh, city | 3.00 |
| John Kelly, city | 3.00 |
| Pat Quinlan, city | 1.00 |
| W. Garritz, Akron, Ohio | 1.50 |
| M. J. Quick, Saugus, Mass. | 1.00 |
| Walter Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J. | 1.00 |
| S. G. Anton, Philadelphia | 4.00 |
| C. G. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn. | 5.00 |
| G. Willrich, Buffalo | 2.50 |
| John Piamondon, city | 1.00 |
| Henry Gois, city | .50 |
| Adam Moren, city | 1.00 |
| F. A. Peters, Houston, Texas | 3.00 |
| L. Orange, city | 6.75 |
| J. Keenan, city | 3.50 |
| C. Bossle, city | 3.00 |
| Joseph Reilly, city | 1.00 |
| Robert Downes, city | 2.00 |
| Eber Forbes, Yonkers | 1.00 |
| H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. | 1.00 |
| 28th A. D., city | 5.00 |
| J. Henry, Patton, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Morris Weis, Brinton, Pa. | 1.00 |
| August Clever, Braddock, Pa. | 1.00 |
| A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal. | 5.00 |
| John Sweeny, Weehawken, N. J. | 1.00 |
| L. Abelson, city | 2.00 |
| J. White, Salem, Mass. | 1.00 |
| A. Picquart, city | 1.00 |
| R. H. McHugh, St. Charles, Mo. | 6.50 |
| E. Romary, Paterson, N. J. | 3.00 |
| J. E. Alexander, Albany | 1.00 |
| Section London, Ont., Can. | 10.00 |
| Axel Gerdin, Sarnia, Ont. | 1.00 |
| J. Kanchar, Shawnee, Ohio | 2.50 |
| C. Christensen, Boston | 2.00 |
| John Lindgren, Brooklyn | 1.50 |
| John Donohue, city | 1.00 |
| Joseph Luthenhaus, city | 2.00 |
| Sec. Worcester, Mass. (collection) | 2.35 |
| | $ 178.15 |

### GRAND FAIR.

Will be given by the Massachusetts State Committee, S. L. P., in connection with the Scand. Socialist Club of Boston in aid of The Daily People (official organ of the Socialist Labor Party) to be held January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston.

Gifts will be thankfully received by the following persons: Mrs. A. Vikstrom, 1 Sumner court, Dorchester; G. Nelson, 9 Ware avenue, Dorchester; George Lindegren, 11 Dexter street, South Boston; A. Jacobson, 52 Story street, South Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Sophia Njuriing, 144 Lenox street, Roxbury; Mrs. Sasche, 250 Ruggle street, Roxbury; Mrs. D. Enger, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury; Mrs. Carl Gustafson, 57 Wilbur street, Everett; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville, Mrs. M. Hanson, 141 Chestnut street, Everett; Miss Agnes Olson, 497 Beacon street, Back Bay; J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, West End; Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chapman street, Charleston; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridge; Miss Sofie Fugelstad, 27 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge; A. H. Lyzell, 4 Eighth street, Cambridge.

Comrades of Massachusetts are requested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best results.

Don't wait for one another! Let every one take hold and make this fair a grand success!

The fair committee meets every Friday night at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. It is the duty of every member to be present.

Dyer Enger,
Recording Secretary.
1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass.

### VOTE IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Dec. 23.—The following is the S. L. P. vote by counties for Missouri, for Wippermann, judge of Supreme Court:

Andrew county 5, Atchison 4, Audrain 2, Barry 10, Barton 1, Bates 11, Benton 3, Boone 4, Buchanan 34, Butler 12, Caldwell 1, Callaway 2, Camden 1, Cape Girardeau 1, Carroll 6, Cass 3, Cedar 8, Charlton 4, Christian 6, Clark 1, Clay 2, Cooper 3, Crawford 2, Dade 3, Dallas 2, Douglas 12, Dunklin 2, Franklin 5, Gentry 4, Greene 11, Grundy 3, Harrison 5, Hickory 1, Holt 2, Howell 14, Jackson 89, Jasper 35, Jefferson 6, Johnson 2, Knox 2, Laclede 3, Lafayette 10, Lawrence 13, Lincoln 1, Livingston 1, McDonald 1, Macon 12, Maries 1, Marion 8, Mercer 2, Moniteau 1, Montgomery 2, Morgan 1, New Madrid 2, Nodaway 3, Oregon 5, Osage 1, Ozark 3, Pemiscot 2, Perry 1, Pettis 1, Phelps 7, Polk 3, Putnam 1, Ralls 1, Ray 3, Ripley 1, St. Charles 6, St. Clair 3, St. Francois 2, Ste. Genevieve 1, St. Louis 18, Saline 2, Schuyler 2, Scotland 3, Shannon 2, Shelby 1, Stoddard 5, Sullivan 2, Taney 2, Texas 4, Vernon 8, Warren 2, Washington 1, Webster 2, Worth 1, Wright 7, city of St. Louis 471. A total of 969 votes. The "Socialists" (Kangs) received 5335.

### PROGRAMME

for public meetings, arranged by Section West Superior, Wisconsin, of The Socialist Labor Party at Union Hall, second floor of Hammond block:

*January* 11.
3 p. m.—"Altruism".....John L. Erickson

*January* 25.
8 p. m.—"The Political Parties of To-day," Carl Thiel

*February* 8.
3 p. m.—"Idealism and Realism"...H Puck

*February* 22.
8 p. m.—"Individuality Under Capitalism and Socialism," Louis Dvorschack

*March* 8.
3 p. m.—"Development of Capitalism," Upperman

*March* 22.
8 p. m.—"Labor Legislation Here and in Europe".....F. Hafsahl
Discussion after Speech.

### SECTION LYNN'S OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers elected by Section Lynn (Mass.) with the exception of organizer, whose election was laid over until next meeting: Recording secretary, Francis A. Walsh; financial secretary, John F. Coyle; treasurer, John L. Larson; literary agent, Michael Tracy; assistant literary agent, Frank Keefe; grievance committee, Frank Keefe, Herbert R. Manley and John F. Coyle; agitation committee, F. A. Walsh, Michael Tracy and Frank Keefe; press committee, F. A. Walsh, Michael Tracy and Frank Keefe; auditing committee, Herbert R. Manley and Jacob A. Overs; delegates to S. E. C., John H. Hagan and John R. Oldham.

John W. Ryan, Organizer.

### Resolutions.

At the regular meeting of L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., held December 16, 1902, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the death of our comrade, Louis Lars Rasmussen, L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., sustains a loss felt by each and every comrade. Kind and genial in his intercourse and associations, untiring and unselfish in his work for the cause of the working class, he won the esteem of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with his relatives in their sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this L. A., and that a copy be sent to our official organs, The Daily and Weekly People, for publication

Aug. Gillhaus,
S. Winawer,
Committee.

### Lynn's S. L. P. Vote.

*Special to The Daily People.*

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 18.—The following is the vote cast at the recent municipal election for the S. L. P.:

Mayor—John R. Oldham, 95; aldermen—Frank Keefe, 314; John W. Ryan, 289; Michael Breen, 280; John A. Henley, 256; Walter Deans, 245; Charles Sahm, 236; Charles N. Wentworth, 165; Michael Tracy, 140; assessor—Frank B. Jordan, 223; board of public works—Herbert R. Manley, 196; common council ward 5—James Goodwin, 90; David Shaw, 80. F. A. W.

### NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The State Executive Committee of New Jersey met at headquarters, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, N. J. Comrade Dietrich, chairman. Present, Herrschaft, Dietrich, Oakes and Schmidt. Absent, Thuemmel, Fricke, Schrafft.

Bill of Lawyer W. H. Sperr ($15) was ordered paid out of defense fund.

The matter of press agent for The People was laid over until the convention.

The secretary was ordered to notify all sections to send semi-annual report.

The secretary was ordered to notify Section North Hudson to prepare for the convention.

G. C. Herrschaft,
Secretary.

### SPECIAL FUND.

*As per circular letter September 3, 1901:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $6808.21 |
| Branch Braddock, Pa. | 5.00 |
| H. B., Boston | .35 |
| | $6813.56 |

### SECTION CLEVELAND'S GRAND BALL.

Section Cleveland will hold a grand masquerade ball at Hungaria Hall, Saturday evening, January 31, 1903, for the benefit of The Daily and Weekly People. Tickets will be 25 cents a person, six prizes to be awarded. Readers of The People are requested to take notice.

James Matthews, Organizer.

## LIGHT HAS BROKEN

[From Philadelphia "Tageblatt" (Kangaroo), December 20.]

### SOCIALISTS AMONG THEM SELVES.

On Thursday evening a meeting took place in the Labor Lyceum [Kangaroo headquarters] fit to make an epoch in the Socialist movement of the land. It stands this way: "Prof." De Leon, a short time ago, and in his usual style, suspended the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania; and with that committee, practically the whole organization in the State left the New York boss, but preserved its name. [This statement is known to be false to the Philadelphia "Tageblatt." What happened, as known to all, is that a set of gentlemen in Pittsburg, who happened to be in control of the Pennsylvania State Committee, schemed to derail the Socialist Labor Party and capture its offices. When they found their intrigue had failed and the teeth of the buzz-saw of the Fighting Socialist Labor Party in their flesh, that Pittsburg crowd then pronounced the whole Socialist Labor Party a pack of children and withdraw. It was then that the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. suspended from the Party that State Committee, and immediately set up a bona fide one. But the intriguers being, from Eberle down to Sanial, a lot of visionaries, imagined they had actually scuttled the Socialist Labor Party, and they continued for a while to play at Socialist Labor Party. It required the hard rap of the election returns in New York and elsewhere to make these visionaries recognize facts. Whatever little following they had melted away. This was especially so in Pennsylvania, where they have nothing worth mentioning to-day. In this, their sorry plight, they are now "making epoch" by running to hide their diminished heads in the ashbarrel of the diminutive heads in the ashbarrel of the Pennsylvania "Socialist," or Kangaroo party. This much for facts and fig-u-res.] As known, some time ago, Lucien Sanial, the ablest among the forces of the Socialist Labor Party, withdrew from the same. His friends in this city moved him to come here and utter himself on his further plans. Very tactfully it can't be said that they went about this. They left the members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party of this city in the dark as to their purpose, and are themselves to blame that he was met rather coldly and with suspicion. That, among other things, had for its consequence that the hall of the Kensington Labor Lyceum was refused him on the ground that "we did not wish to aid in the building of a third party."

Happily this suspicion proved unfounded. It was apparent from Sanial's speech that he, in the first instance, desires a friendly co-operation with the Socialist [Kangaroo] party, whereby finally a union can result "upon acceptable bases." Such friendly co-operation Sanial conceives upon lines similar to those followed by the several groups of the French Labor party, whereby, at first, they preserved their separate organizations, but act in common, do not set up rival candidates, and act practically in harmony. [There is no such harmonious action between the French anti-Millerand and pro-Millerand forces.]

This declaration met with marked approval on the part of the members of the Socialist [Kangaroos, whose delegate to Paris supported Millerand and upheld political log-rolling in America]. True enough, the objection was raised that such a course did not quite meet the situation, seeing that there would then be two separate parties in the field. Sanial was, however, of the opinion that by the time of the next presidential election the matter will probably be fixed.

Recriminations took place. They were unavoidable. Among other things, it was not comprehensible to all present how Sanial could hold out so long with the Professor and follow him. These kind of attacks come mainly from the "neutrals," or former De Leonites; very few from the members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party. The historic account, given by Sanial of the party strife, was open to attacks; and these followed. For the rest, everybody understood that Sanial's argumentation was a plea in his own behalf; consequently, they treated him gently; and this view obtained the upper hand. It was expressly declared that the members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party were disposed to accept the hand that was offered them. Sanial's friends were advised to talk the matter over with their State Committee in Pittsburg [dead and gone long ago] where the strength [!?!?] of their action is located, and if they there are willing, it will then be all right.

Prof. De Leon found a few apologists, but no defenders at the meeting. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was pronounced on all sides an experiment that had failed, and that was played out. Lucien Sanial related interesting inside matters from the camp of the Professor, for instance, hair-on-end-setting stories of financial nature. The best thing, however, is to draw the curtain over them. Among the things that Sanial said was that "we" had to be ashamed of this De Leon episode in the Socialist Movement of the land. That should suffice, altho', properly speaking, we do not belong under the "we," and are wholly guiltless of the rise of the Professor, opposed him until he was finally adjudged a party criminal, and all there was to do was to wait till the madness had subsided. And that has happened thoroughly.

### SECTION CLEVELAND SPECIAL MEETING!

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a special meeting of all party members Sunday, January 4, at 2.30 p. m. sharp, for the election of officers and other very important business.

The following Sunday at 3 p. m., Section Cleveland will hold a city convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the spring election. Let every comrade endeavor to attend these two meetings without fail.

James Matthews,
Organizer, Section Cleveland.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

# Monthly People

## Ten Cents a Year

*Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers.*

*Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People during January.*

*To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist books; in fact, a small Socialist library.*

*This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903, will receive:*

*The Daily People for one year.*
*Capital, by Marks. Cloth binding.*
*The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series.*
*Value, Price and Profit, by Marx. " "*
*Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx. " "*
*Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. "*
*The Socialist Almanac. " "*

*Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books, amount of $5, from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Company.*

*In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's establishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January, and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here offered to any person.*

*Among his New Year's resolutions every comrade should include one pledging himself to do all in his power to increase the spread of straight Socialist literature and papers. Let January, 1903, be a record-breaker for new subscriptions.*

***Up, Comrades, and at 'em!***

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Signed.....Agent.

Agents Address.....

### SECTION LAWRENCE OFFICERS.

At the last regular meeting of Section Lawrence (Mass.), the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, John Howard; financial secretary, John Kenny; recording secretary, Charles Watson; treasurer, Paul Vandoorne; literary agent, Francis Worster; People agent, Gilbert G. Smith.

Grievance committee, Albert Holt, Julius Vandoorne and William J. Worster.

Auditing committee, Robert Lawson, Frank Fulton and Daniel J. Wall.

Press committee, John Howard and Charles Watson.

The section is still very much on the map, and in conjunction with L. A. 373, S. T. & L. A., will push the work with greater vigor than ever during the coming year.

The Cloth and Cap Makers' Union has denounced the Locomotive Firemen for electing Roosevelt an honorary member. The Cap Makers should denounce itself for, when given a choice between joining such unionism and the unionism of the S. T. & L. A., it chose the Rooseveltian brand.

### WINTER CAMPAIGN, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Every second and fourth Sunday in the month, at 2.30 p. m., Beck's Hall, Jefferson and First streets, Louisville, Ky., beginning with December 14, 1902, and continuing for a period of six months, regular public meetings, consisting of short addresses and discussions, will be held. Every wageworker cordially invited. The Committee.

### SECTION MESA COUNTY.

Section Mesa County, S. L. P., meets the first and third Thursday in the month at Dr. Johnson's office, Grand Junction, Colorado. Meetings begin at 7.30 p. m.

### HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

General meeting of Section Hartford, S. L. P., January 7, 1903. Members are urgently requested to attend this meeting.

J. B. Williams, Organizer.

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The general party meeting of Section Milwaukee, Wis., will be held at Woelfel's Hall, Fourth and Sherman streets, Saturday, January 3, 1903. Every member should be present.

*"Light! More Light!"*

# Clean - Wholesome - Socialist Literature

HAND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News Company : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

The following book list comprises works of Scientific Socialism which we can heartily recommend : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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| Economics of Labor. Quelch | 05 |
| New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial | 05 |
| Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon | 05 |
| Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Aley | 05 |
| Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman | 05 |
| Socialism and Single Tax. A. Debate. Quelch and Wright | 05 |
| Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure | 05 |
| Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky | 05 |
| Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes | 05 |
| Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman | 05 |
| Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial. | 05 |
| Historical Materialism. Frederick Engels | 05 |
| Taxation. Lucien Sanial | 05 |
| Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners | 05 |
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| Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky. | 05 |
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| Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling | 10 |
| No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht. | 10 |
| Right to be Lazy The. Paul Lafargue. | 10 |
| Summary of the Principles of Socialism. Hyndman and Morris | 15 |
| Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht | 10 |
| Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon | 15 |
| Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Lassalle | 25 |
| Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand Lassalle | 10 |
| Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel | 25 |
| Working Class Movement in England, The. Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling. | 10 |
| Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. | 15 |
| Almanac, The Socialist. Lucien Sanial. | 50 |
| Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanoff | 25 |
| Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund | 50 |
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## New York Labor News Company

**2-6 New Reade Street New York City**

### GENERAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, SECTION NEW YORK.

A regular meeting of the above committe was held Saturday, December 27, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice-chairman, Peter Geibel.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Four new members were admitted.

The following nominations of officers and committees for the ensuing six months were then made:

Organizer and financial secretary, L. Abelson.

Recording secretary, A. C. Kihn.

Treasurer, Donald Ferguson and F. Olpp.

Sergeant-at-arms, S. Winauer, J. J. Donohue and Adam Moren.

Credential committee, Henry Kuhn, Peter Geibel, Adam Moren and Edmund Moonelis.

City executive committee, Adam Moren, Joseph Scheuerer, F. Olpp, L. Kobel, E. Gallo, J. J. Donohue, James Hanlon, C. C. Crawford, Olaf Sherrane and John Walsh.

Grievance committee, C. C. Crawford, Timothy Walsh, Peter Geibel, James Hanlon and E. C. Schmidt.

Entertainment committee, S. Winauer, F. Bronchman, Mrs. F. Bronchman, J. Moonelis, J. Klein, L. Kobel, E. Moonelis, F. Olpp, A. Picquart and F. Machauer.

Auditing committee, Section New York, A. Moren, E. Mueller, M. Poehland, E. Dietrich and A. Fischer.

Auditing committee, State and National, A. Moren, P. Geibel, S. Winauer, E. C. Schmidt, F. Olpp, C. C. Crawford and Thomas Powell.

Delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., J. Scheuerer, S. Winauer, E. Gallo, T. Walsh and A. Francis.

The organizer reported the acceptance of the following nominees for the New York State Executive Committee: Adam Moren, Henry Kuhn, A. C. Kihn, Justus Ebert, D. Ferguson, H. A. Santee, E. Mueller, S. Smilansky, L. Kobel, H. B. Friedman, James Hanlon, George Abelson, J. Slevin, W. L. Brower, E. Moonelis, A. Picquart and E. Gollerstepper.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.